



The Antiquary.



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Instructions from James II. to the Earl of Tyrconnell.

Communicated by

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

(Concluded from page 8.)

YOU are likewise to take care that the Army be quartered by such fit Rules, as have been heretofore observed, and so as may be with least burthen and inconvenience to our subjects, and to that end. You are to give strict charge that they be orderly in their Quarters, according to such exact discipline as you shall find fit to prescribe them, and that the Officers be not allowed or permitted to detain or keep in their hands the Soldiers' Pay, after it shall be due to and actually paid out for them, and that no Officer be permitted to be absent from his Commands, without License first obtained from you; which License is not to extend beyond the space of three months in any one yeare, and in case any of the Officers of Our said Army shall at any time misbehave himselfe, you shall either cause him to be tryed by a Court Marshall, or else immediately suspend him, as you shall find fit, till you have represented the matter to Us, and received our pleasure upon it.

16. Being informed that there have been frequent Duells and Quarrells between the Officers of our Army there, We have thought fit, in order to prevent the same for the future, hereby to authorize and empower You to cashire from time to time all such officers as shall send, receive, or deliver any challenge, or give any real affront to any other, the same being made appeare to you. And our pleasure also is, that such Officer or Officers so offending shall be further declared incapable of any Employment in Our Service.

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17. You shall, with what speed conveniently you may, cause a survey and account to be taken of the present state of our Castles, Forts, and Places, and of our Magazines, and also of the Military Stores, and traine of artillery, and for the better supplying of our stores from henceforth with Powder, You shall endeavour to erect and set up the art of making Saltpetre within that Our Kingdom.

18. You shall in all things endeavour to advance and improve the trade of that Our Kingdom, so far as it may consist with the laws made and in force for the welfare and benefit of Commerce in our Kingdom of England, and more especially with those which relate to our forain plantations. And we particularly recommend to you the improvement of the Fishery Trade and the linen manufacture, and to regulate the defects in the packing and curing of butter and beef.

19. You shall give all lawful encouragement to all strangers resorting into that Our Kingdom, and of a considerable number of them shall be willing to establish themselves in any great Citys or Townes, or in any other fit places for Trade or manufacture, upon representation of the same to Us, We shall give Order that they shall enjoy such Priviledges as may consist with the peace of that our kingdom.

20. You must be carefull, more particularly to renew a strict and severe prohibition against the transportation of Wool to any parts beyond the seas, causing sufficient security to be taken, that whatsoever quantitys shall be at any time shipped for England, be truly brought and landed there, and not carryed (as we are informed it is but too commonly) into forrain parts; for the effectual prevention whereof, Our pleasure is that you take strict order that all such bonds as shall become forfeited, be with all vigour and faithfulness prosecuted against the offenders, without collusion or connivance in those entrusted in that prosecution, and for the better discovery of all frauds therein, you shall cause an exact account of all such Bonds to be from three months to three months transmitted to Our High Treasurer of England, which We will direct shall be compared with certificates from the Officers of our Customs of the severall Ports of this our Kingdom of England.

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21.* You shall, by the best meanes you can, prevent a generall abuse, we heare is committed everywhere in Our said Kingdom, by the unlawfull making, coyning and vending of small money for change, much to the losse and wrong of Our Subjects, and of ill-consequence to the Government, if not remedied.

22. And that you may be the better enabled to discharge the great Trust we have reposed in You by admitting the administration of the Government of that our Kingdom to you, We do declare that we will not admit of any particular complaint of injustice or oppression against any in Our said Kingdom unlesse it appeare that the party have first made his Addresse to You.

That the places in the Chief Governor's gift shall be left freely to your disposall, and accordingly We will not passe them to any person, upon Suit made to us here.

That no new offices shall be erected in that Our Kingdom till you have been made acquainted therewith, and certified your opinion upon the matter to Us.

That no Letters or Orders from us for the payment of any money, shall be directed immediately to the Receiver Generall of that Our Kingdom, but to you, and no payment made upon any such letters or order from Us, without your Order thereupon, shall be allowed upon the Receiver Generall's account.

That no Patent for granting Land, Money, or the releasing or abating of Rents in Our said kingdom, shall be passed in England, without you have been first made acquainted therewith, which Rule we have directed to be entered on our Signet Office, and other offices here, that may be concerned therein, and we do also leave it wholly to you to give Licence of absence out of Our said kingdom to any Counsellor, Bishop, Governor, or other Officer of State, or of the Army, or to any of the Judges or Our learned Councill.

* I have not found any evidence of the prevalence of false coining at this period. But there is no doubt that copper change was very scarce, since the discontinuance of *private tokens*, the last of which was issued in 1679 by the Corporation of Dublin. James granted a patent to Sir John Knox on the 29th December, 1685, for coining copper halfpence, but he set it aside in 1689, when he issued the iron money.—See Dr. Aquilla Smith's Essay on "James II.'s Money of Necessity," printed in the "Transactions of the Numismatic Society."

23. When any vacancy shall happen of any Ecclesiastical or Temporall, whether Civill or Military Office, Place or Command, which we have reserved to our own especiale disposall, and is excepted in your Commission, You shall forthwith advise Us thereof, and also recommend to Us a fit person for the said Place or Command. And We do hereby declare that We will not dispose of any such vacancy, till We have received your recommendation, which if We shall not agree to, but think fit to conferre the said vacant office, Place or Command on any other person, We will not grant or signe any Letter for granting ye same, till we know whether you shall have any objection to make to it. And Our pleasure is that you do not give to any officer of the Army to come into England, upon pretence of solliciting for any vacant command.

24. You shall from time to time informe Us truly and impartially of every man's particular diligence and care in Our service there, to the end We may bestow markes of Our favour upon such as deserve well. In Order, whereunto, Our expresse pleasure is, that you do not grant any confirmation of a Reversion of any Office or Employment in that Our Kingdom, or suffer any new Grant of a reversion to passe hereafter: And you are also to take care that all vacant Offices or Places be Granted only during our pleasure.* And whereas We have resolved, that for the future no Place or Employment, whether Civill or Military, shall be sold, you are not to permit the same accordingly.

25. You shall give no Orders upon any Letters signed by Us for the granting Money or Lands, Pensions, Titles of Honor, or employments in Ireland, unlesse such Letters have been first entred at Our Signett Office here, whereby the disorder in procuring Our Grant for the same thing to severall persons will be prevented.

26. It having been represented unto us by Our Privy Councill of our Kingdom of Scotland, that severall Rebels and Fugitives passe over from thence into our Kingdom of Ire-

* This was a common abuse at this period both in England and Ireland. Tyrconnell seriously endeavoured to put a stop to the practice, and restrained Sheridan, Secretary of State and Commissioner of Customs, from selling employments. He had much difficulty in effecting his object.—See Leland's "History," vol. ii, p. 507.

land, sheltering themselves there, We think it requisite, that you should correspond with Our said Councill of Scotland, and that an order thereunto, you establish a packet boate between those kingdoms, if you shall find it necessary for our service. And our pleasure is, that you give order from time to time, for seising such of the said Rebels and Fugitives, whose names shall be transmitted to you from Our said Councill of Scotland, and for sending them in safe custody into Our said Kingdom, that they may be proceeded against there, according to Law and Justice.

27. You shall direct all Propositions moving from You, touching matters of the Revenue to our High Treasurer of England onely, and all other dispatches for that Our Kingdom to one of our Principall Secretaries of State singly. And We do hereby Declare, that we will have this done by the hands of the Earle of Sunderland.

28. If any Warrants, Letters, Orders, or Directions shall hereafter come unto you from Us, or our Privy Councill, requiring the performance of any thing, contrary to Our Directions in Our Establishment, or These Instructions, we do hereby give you authority to forbear (if you think fit) the execution thereof until You shall first give Us information of the reasons inducing you thereunto, and hereupon receive our Directions therein, and further Declaration of Our pleasure, touching the same.

29. Having directed your Predecessor in that Government, to give order for disarming all disaffected or suspected persons there, and to require the Sheriffes of the severall countys to give in an account, what Armes there were in every County, and in whose hands, and to give order also that the Armes which were bought up by the severall Countys, or were in the hands of the Militia, should be brought into Our Stores. Our pleasure is, that you informe yourselfe, what has been done in pursuance of those directions, and give such further Order, as shall be requisite for having the same effectually executed.

30. You are to give Order that the Armes, which were taken from our Catholick Subjects in the year 1678, upon Ote's pretended discovery of a Plott, be forthwith restored to them, and Our intention being, that they should be in the same capacity with Our

other subjects, of being Sheriffes, Justices of the Peace, &c., as they were, heretofore, and that they should be admitted to all the Priviledges and Freedoms, which Our other subjects enjoy in all Ports and Corporations, you are to take care thereof accordingly, and give such orders therein from time to time as shall be requisite.

By his Majesty's command,

SUNDERLAND, P.*



A Valhalla of Somerset Worthies.

Enlarged from a Paper read before the Congress of the Royal Archæological Institute at Taunton, August, 1879, by R. ARTHUR KINGLAKE, Esq.



THE presence of the representatives of the Royal Archæological Institute in this ancient town and historic castle is an event not likely to be overlooked by the future chronicler of Somerset; and I would hope that the same genuine hospitality displayed in times past and present by the possessor of "lordly" Montacute will be found in our humbler homesteads, and extended to every member of this Congress.

Thro' this wide opening gate

None come too early; none return too late.

Some few weeks since I received a letter from an unknown hand to the effect that an account of some of the Worthies of Somerset and their statues would be of interest to the members of the Archæological Institute. The communication surprised me, as I was not aware that my village fame had reached the metropolis. After some little hesitation I accepted the courteous invitation, not because my knowledge of Somerset was great (far otherwise); but simply from the circumstance that, having originated the idea of setting up memorials to some of the Worthies

* Robert Spencer, K.G., fourth Lord Spencer of Wormleighton, and second Earl of Sunderland; he married Anne, daughter of George Digby, Earl of Bristol, and died in 1702. He was the grandfather of Charles, fifth Earl of Sunderland, who, on the demise of his aunt, Henrietta, Countess Godolphin and Duchess of Marlborough, succeeded to the honours of his illustrious grandfather, John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough.

of Somerset, and carried out such idea with some degree of success, I was in a position to give the desired information.

"Pleasant," says a writer, "is the cucumber-shaped county of Somerset"—pleasant, *par excellence*, as it was termed by the Saxons, for its land is fertile, its climate mild, and its scenery diversified. Combe Floreys, or "Valleys of Flowers," fragrant with the memory of Sydney Smith, greet the lover of the picturesque; and if he should chance to wander through the county when the apple trees are in blossom he will find that Somerset has its summer vesture from the gardens of the Hesperides. Broad vales and marshes separate its high land into detached ranges till it terminates in the dark hills of Exmoor. It embraces the Palladian city of Bath, the ancient and busy Port of Bristol, the Cathedral of Wells, the ruins of the great Abbey of Glastonbury, and of the Norman Castle of Farleigh, and many grand and well-preserved mansions of the 14th and 15th centuries, such as those of Dunster, Montacute, Hinton, and Clevedon Court, near to which venerable mansion, in an obscure and solitary church within hearing of the Severn Sea, repose the ashes of Arthur Henry Hallam.

Somerset is emphatically distinguished by the great beauty of its Perpendicular church towers, particularly for that of Wrington, which has been considered "the finest square tower not designed for a spire or lantern in England, and therefore possibly in the whole world." The church of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, and its fair rival, St. Mary Redcliffe, are England's gems; once seen, never to be forgotten. Somerset is also full of legend and history redolent of Arthur and the Vale of Avalon, of Alfred and the Danes, of Woodspring Priory and the murderers of Thomas à Becket, of the battle of Lansdowne, the fight of Sedgmoor, and the sieges of Bristol, Bridgewater, and Taunton. The busy coal-fields of Bristol and Radstock point out the locality of its coal treasures; and the craggy rocks of Cheddar and St. Vincent, those of the mountain limestone which rests upon the flanks of the Mendip chain, and rises in outliers on the coast between Bristol and Clevedon. Lastly, the old red sandstone or Devonian is to be sought for among the wild scenes of Exmoor, which is wholly

included in this formation, and on the lofty hills of Quantock and of Mendip, of which it constitutes the axis. The aboriginal red deer still range over the first of these, where Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey found a sweet retreat in troublous times; and westward, on the spurs of Exmoor, the black cock yet abounds. The vales are famous for their exuberant pastures and their productions of cattle, sheep, butter, and cider, not forgetting the unrivalled Cheddar cheese, which owes its supremacy to a peculiar richness of the soil and to the cunning hand of the farmer's wife, while the inhabitants are a simple and robust race, uncouth in speech and tenacious of the words and phrases of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, more apt for rising against oppression, like their Blakes and Guyons, than for reasoning it down like their John Locke, and less open to cosmopolitan polish and the approaches of civilisation. The yeomen and yeo-women might be the pride of any country; and the female peasantry are a hardy, industrious race, adorned with complexions formed, as old poets sang, of apple blossom, cream, and cherries.

Our Shire Hall is a noble building, and admirably adapted for the reception of works of art. Works of art do not abound in Somerset, and I believe we possess few public statues. Desirous, therefore, of decorating our hall of justice with memorial busts of some of the brightest names in English history, and connected by birth or residence with Somerset, it was my first object to raise a fund for a memorial to Blake, the defender of Taunton, admiral and general at sea, the wisest of the good and brave, the soul of patriotism and honour. Various and arduous as were Blake's duties, such on all occasions were his circumspection and discretion that no fault could be detected or invented in him. His victories were won against all calculation but his own, recollecting that in private life, in political, in military, his purity was ever the same. England will place Robert Blake the foremost and the highest of her defenders. He was the archetype of her Nelsons, Collingwoods, and Pellews. Of all the men that ever bore a sword "none was worthier of that awful trust." The friends of political liberty and science could not allow the county to be

stigmatised as ungrateful to one of its noblest scholars and greatest ornaments. And a marble portrait of Locke, the philosopher, Christian, and statesman, adorns the Shire Hall. Speke, the intrepid traveller, whose memorable expedition to the waters of the Nile forms one of the brightest pages in the history of geographical discovery, and whose name for ages yet to come will live with those of Livingstone, Burton, Grant, and Baker, has not been forgotten by his friends in Somerset. A wish has often been expressed both by the clergy and laity that some conspicuous memorial of good Bishop Ken should be placed in this diocese, the scene of his pure and saintly labours, where his name is still fragrant, and will remain so long as the praises of God are sung in morning and evening hymns. Ken was the descendant of a branch of an ancient and honourable family, Ken, of Ken Place, near Clevedon, whose wealth had been carried by an heiress into the noble house of Paulet of Hinton. He died in 1711, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried under the chancel window of the church of Frome Selwood. A plain iron grating, shaped like a bier, surmounted with a recumbent mitre and pastoral staff, marks his resting-place. Lord Houghton, better known as Mr. Monckton Milnes, commemorated his visit to the grave of Bishop Ken in the following lines:—

Let other thoughts where'er I roam
Ne'er from my memory cancel
The coffin-fashioned tomb at Frome
That lies beneath the chancel.
A basket work, where bars are bent,
Iron in place of osier,
And shapes above that represent
A mitre and a crosier.
Those signs of him that slumber there
The dignity betoken;
Those iron bars a heart enclose
Hard bent, but never broken.
This form portrays how souls like his,
Their pride and passions quelling,
Preferred to earth's high palaces
This calm and narrow dwelling.
There with the churchyard's common dust
He loved his own to mingle;
The faith in which he placed his trust
Was nothing rare or single.
Yet laid he to the sacred wall
As close as he was able;
The blessed crumbs might almost fall
Upon him from God's table.

But precious tradition keeps
The fame of holy men;
So there the Christian smiles or weeps
For love of Bishop Ken.

To pass from the Church to the State, I approach Pym, the *fons et origo* of Parliamentary expression, one of the most illustrious of English statesmen. To him we owe practically the Constitution under which we live; and the institutions planted in distant continents wherever the English race has gone have drawn from him their source and inspiration. "The remains of this great man were buried," observes Clarendon, "with wonderful pomp and magnificence in the place where the bones of our English kings are committed to their rest, attended by both Houses of Lords and Commons, and by the assembly of Divines."

Philosophy has not been forgotten in our county. It was Dr. Thomas Young who first established the undulatory theory of light, and penetrated the obscurity which had veiled for ages the hieroglyphics of Egypt as a physician, a linguist, a mathematician, and a philosopher. In their most difficult and abstruse investigation he has added to almost every department of human knowledge that which will be remembered in after-times; and Arago, in his *éloge* on his death, pronounced him to be possessed of many of the transcendent faculties of observation which characterised the mind of Sir Isaac Newton.

And now of one who has shared the lot of other forgotten worthies—Dr. Byam. His deeds were not great, but good, and his name is honourably mentioned in Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," Echard's "History of England," and in Collinson's "History of Somerset." He was an eminent divine, and selected by Charles I. as chaplain to his son, in consideration of his virtues and attainments. Last, but not least, the statue of Edwin Norris appears in our hall. He was eminently distinguished as a philologist, and unsurpassed in his knowledge of Eastern languages.

The county of Somerset has also the honour of numbering amongst its worthies the greatest of English novelists. Henry Fielding was born at Sharpham Park, near Glastonbury, on the 22nd of April, 1707. No monument is to be seen of this unrivalled genius, and its omission is a reproach to the English nation. Fielding was educated at

Eton, travelled the Western Circuit, and within these walls his wit and eloquence were heard. He died in Lisbon, in the forty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the English Protestant Church, with the following inscription over his tombstone :—"Henricus Fielding. *Luget Britannia gremio non datum fovere natum.*" And here I will recall Gibbons' gorgeous description of his splendid genius :—"Our immortal Fielding," says the historian of the Roman Empire, "was of the youngest branch of the Earls of Denbigh, who traced their origin from the Counts of Hapsburg. The successors of Charles V. may disdain their brethren of England, but the romance of 'Tom Jones,' that exquisite picture of human manners, will survive the Palace of the Escorial and the Imperial Eagle of Austria." Our own Thackeray, whose fame increases as the years roll on, thus speaks of our own great Somerset worthy :—"What a genius, what a vigour, what a bright-eyed intelligence and observation, what a wholesome hatred for meanness and knavery, what a vast sympathy, what a manly relish of life, what a love of human kind, what a poet is here, watching, meditating, brooding, creating; what multitudes of truths has that man left behind him; what generations he has taught to laugh wisely and fairly; what scholars he has formed and accustomed to the exercises of thoughtful humour and the manly play of wit! It is wonderful to think of the pains and misery which that man endured, the pressure of want, illness, remorse which he bore, and that the writer was neither malignant nor melancholy, his views of truth never warped, and his generous human kindness never surrendered. Such a brave and gentle heart, such an intrepid and courageous spirit, I love to recognise in the English Henry Fielding."

Of Dr. Cudworth, the author of "The Intellectual System" and the friend of Locke, it were superfluous to speak. The reputation of such men is the glory of our county. His writings are known and appreciated throughout Europe, and will continue to be so while piety and erudition are accounted valuable among men. To the Archæologist an object of interest is to be seen in the church at Aller, in which parish Cudworth was born—viz., the font which is supposed by many to

be the very same in which Guthrum was baptised by the Archbishop of Canterbury when King Alfred stood sponsor.

We claim also Roger Bacon as our own. He was born at Ilchester. Great as his namesake in intellectual powers and keen prophetic vision, he was a marvellous interpreter of the laws and order of Nature, a light that shone with exceeding brightness in a dark period of English history, and to this day is regarded by the French Academy as one of the greatest philosophers of the past or present time.

Among divines we possess the learned Bishop Bull, and Dr. Beckington, one of the most munificent of prelates. In law, according to the unerring Guide Book of Murray, the illustrious Bracton, and Chief Justice Dyer. I may also add Chief Justices Popham and Portman, and Sir Edward Phelps, Master of the Rolls, who built Montacute. In poetry, Samuel Daniel, the friend of Shakespeare and of Selden, a native of this town successor to the Laureate Spencer; and Chatterton, of St. Mary Redcliffe, the "Wondrous boy, that perished in his pride." In painting, Samuel Woodforde, whose exquisite portraits have not been surpassed since the days of the immortal Gainsborough. In sculpture, Charles Summers, whose last work, a full-length statue of our loved and lovely Princess, will bear favourable comparison with some of Chantrey's choicest productions. In electricity, Andrew Crosse. In music, Dr. Bull, who composed the famous air of "God save the King." In banking and political economy, Walter Bagehot. In microscopic science, Professor Quekett. In experimental agriculture, Lord Somerville, at one time President of the Board of Agriculture, a State department, which happily seems likely to be revived. In Arctic exploration, Sir Edward Parry, and his shipmate, Captain Liddon, the father of the Canon of St. Paul's. Somerset has supplied Oxford with the founder of one College, in the person of Nicholas Wadham, a native of Merrifield; and I may add that Bath was the birthplace of the learned and "memorable" John Hales, whose name is so closely bound up with the history of Eton College.

Among physicians I may speak in the language of admiration of Dr. Southwood Smith,

the eminent philanthropist, who consecrated his talents to the service of the people. He was a pioneer of sanitary reform, an early labourer in the field for the abolition of dirt, and for the union of cleanliness and godliness. To him we owe the important institution of the Health of Towns Act, with its countless branches. He was convinced that a large amount of human disease is preventable, that physical comfort and cleanliness, and sufficiency of wholesome food, air, and healthy abodes are indispensable as precursors and accompaniments of the moral and religious elevation of the people.

As a representative of the Anglo-Indian army, it would be difficult to name one more worthy of notice than General Jacob. He was a skilful commander, and of heroic courage, a tower of strength in the day of battle, at the sound of whose voice a rebel army would stay its march. To have seen our gallant countryman, a soldier trained to conquer under the eye of his great master, General Sir Charles Napier, at the head of the famous Scinde Horse, composed of those swarthy veterans who had survived the historic battle of Meeanee, and put to flight a Persian army, was a spectacle of the highest interest, and expressive of the stern realities of Eastern warfare. He built a town, which bears his name, Jacobabad. He cultivated miles of sandy wastes, caused wells of water to spring up in dry places, and out of an apparently unconquerable desert raised corn for the people, and augmented the commerce of that part of the Eastern world. More than all this, he taught the mutinous tribes of India to be faithful adherents of the Crown, and lovers of English rule. As a ruler of the people entrusted to his care, he walked in the light of his old friend and companion-in-arms, the chivalrous Outram, the "Bayard of India," whose life and exploits, so long anticipated, will be shortly published, and must possess with the British army an interest second only to the well-known history of the Crimean War; the author of which work, and of the brilliant "Eöthen," was born in this town. "England owes a debt of gratitude to General Jacob," was one of the last-recorded expressions of Lord Dalhousie, one time Governor-General of India.

It has been well said, that to be ignorant

of our worthies proclaims our unworthiness. There is no reason why every county should not have its Valhalla, which would not only render England unsurpassed in works of art, but exhibit to every traveller and passer-by a brief memorial written in marble of England's great and good men, and of the localities in which they were born, lived, and died. Thus history, through the medium of biography, would be rendered additionally attractive, and, perhaps, more authentic. It would serve also as an incentive to future generations to emulate the deeds of their fathers—and, more than this, the sad, sad story of forgotten worthies would be no more heard in the land.

It only remains for me to say that in the accomplishment of the object I had in view, that of bringing to light the deeds of our Somerset worthies, I have been influenced by no Church or State prejudices. The Royalist, the Parliamentary, the High Churchman and the Puritan, have all been promoted to honour; and it is one of the refreshing signs of the enlightened age in which we live that much of the poison of party spirit has been extracted, and that we are now disposed to judge impartially of the conduct of those who stood firmly on the side of the Monarchy, and also of those who favoured the Commonwealth.



Historical Memories of Tewkesbury Abbey.

By the Rev. H. HAYMAN, D.D.

(Continued from page 13.)



O commend the use which this great *catena* of noble names made of their power and influence, is, indeed, another matter, but of that power and influence as a fact there can be no question. The division among the barons, which enabled Henry III. to make head with his shuffling courses against them, was due to de Clare, in 1259, receding from the more patriotic policy of de Montfort. In the previous year a provisional and a permanent machinery had been devised by the estates of the realm, to check abuses and

control the king's arbitrary action. On both these committees we find the name of de Clare, as also on the council of fifteen who, save that their functions were collective instead of distributive, come very near the idea of a modern cabinet. In all three his name stands next to that of the great Earl Simon. De Clare, however, died before these arrangements had borne their tardy fruit; and his son and heir, then only nineteen years of age, at once ardently declaring for de Montfort, the latter, as though feeling released from the clog which had retarded him, took decisive measures early the next year by armed resistance. The arbitration of S. Louis, the barons' subsequent disavowal of his award, and the Mise of Lewes, followed each other in rapid succession, and the earliest step of the reforms which followed was the choice of three "electors" empowered to choose a standing council of nine. These three were the Earls of Leicester (de Montfort), and Gloucester (de Clare), and the Bishop of Chichester. No such body could at that time be efficient without a Churchman to act as its clerk. Thus it seems clear that the Earl of Gloucester was the second magnate of the kingdom, a position to which political weight, territorial importance, and force of personal character, undoubtedly were all tributary factors. When we remember that the age was that of Edward I. and Grosseteste, we may feel sure that the standard of public men was no mean one, and that these Lords of Tewkesbury possessed qualities which, coupled with their opportunities, would have made them leading statesmen in any age. The personal history of the de Spencers, and their influence over the next Edward, is too well known to call for comment, save the obvious one, that for good or for evil the Lords of Tewkesbury are still the leading men.

We have seen how rapidly in these three first great houses of Tewkesbury heirs male died out, as they did in fact in the great houses which succeeded to the same honour, and how frequently the heiress of Tewkesbury, a royal ward, must have been one of the greatest matrimonial prizes of her day. That grey Norman porch with its simple mouldings and severely-slender columniations has seen gather within its solemn portals suc-

cessive samples of all that was gayest, brightest, and loveliest in the wedding trains of those four centuries, with all their quaint, varying fashions—the most picturesque in all our national annals—which embroider the illuminated margins of Peter Langtoft, of Chaucer, and of Sir John Froissart.

Husbandes at the Chirche doore had she had five, says Chaucer of his "Wife of beside Bathe;" and no doubt at that "Chirche doore" all the daughters of those great houses took to them their appointed husbands; seldom, probably, with much personal choice in the matter, even if they were not married, as often happened, at too puerile an age to choose even the dress they would wear. The most famous wedding, however, of the whole series and the first in order of time, that of Fitz-Hamon's heiress Mabel, on which Robert of Gloucester has expended one or two of his quaintest pages, could not have taken place there; for the Abbey, still under the builder's hands at the time, was not ready for consecration till some years later. Robert, as the local bard and chronicler, we may be sure rhymed "with a will" on such a theme, interweaving it with the coarser thread of political history as naturally as Herodotus does the wedding out of which Hippocleides "danced himself" by his acrobatic mal-adroitness. The whole story has several of the elements of romance about it. In the first place this Robert, afterwards, by royal grace, Earl of Gloucester, was the king's own son by a Welsh princess, Nesta, daughter of the Ap-Tudor whom Fitz-Hamon, Mabel's father, had slain in single combat, for defrauding him of the guerdon promised for his successful aid rendered to Ap-Tudor against a rival potentate. Thus early does the Tudor name mix itself with the royal blood of England. He thus marries the daughter of the man whose hands had shed his grandsire's blood. This Lady Mabel and one of her sisters shared between them the principedom of Glamorgan, the earldom of Corbeil, the baronies of Thorigny and Granville, besides the lordships of Gloucester, Bristol, Tewkesbury, and Cardiff. Her two sisters took the veil, and became Abbesses. To unite her share of these vast estates, and the wealth and influence which followed them, firmly with his own interests, was obviously the policy of Henry I. But on

his selecting his own unacknowledged offspring for the honour, the high-born maiden objected that he was a nameless man. In the words of the literary Robert aforesaid, slightly modernised, King Henry met her objection as follows—

"Damozel," quoth the kyng, "thou seyst wel in this case,
Syre Robert le Fitz-Haym thy fathere's name was.
And as fayr name he shall have, if I him may
bysee (provide),
Syre Robert Fitz le Roy his name shall be."

The young lady, however, further stickled for a title, and we shall see that her diplomacy was successful.

The kyng understood that the mayde seyde non outrage (nothing extravagant),
And that Gloucestre was chief of hyre eritage.
"Damozel," he seyde tho', "thy lord shall have a name
For hym and for hys eyrs fayr wyth out blame,
For Robert of Gloucestre hys name shall be and is;
For he shall be Erl of Gloucestre and his eyrs, I wis."

These important preliminaries adjusted, the fair Mabel, we suppose, having been her own match-maker in these essential points, gave herself away, and the happy knot was tied. Happy indeed it seems to have been. They shared the same tastes, enjoyed ample means, and flung themselves with ardour into the church-building passion of the age, which ruled so largely the noble Norman fancy in the intervals of the Crusades abroad and civil broils at home.

They are represented as Robertus Consull* et Mabilia vxor eius, in the "Chronicle of Tewkesbury," sitting on two seats of State and holding three Churches in their hands. The one held between them is a noble cruciform church with a central tower and pinnacles, and seems to be intended for the Priory Church of S. James's, Bristol, of which they were the original founders. Each holds in the other hand a smaller cruciform church with a spire.

In their noble mansion at Tewkesbury, whether built by themselves or by Fitz-Hamon is uncertain, they saw the work grow to its completeness, Earl Robert himself adding the tower, although its delicate decoration of interlaced arcades was probably a

* In excavating under the altar in 1875, was found part of the base of an armed figure, with the inscription, in old English, *Robt. Consull Filius Regis*, an undoubted memento of this distinguished man.

later addition. Foremost in the arts of peace as afterwards in those of war, inheriting the literary tastes of his *Beauclerc* father, and a munificent patron of art, Earl Robert has left one of the purest and noblest names which mark the Norman annals. To him William of Malmesbury dedicated his historical work, which is cited as attesting that he and Mabel, his countess, not only extorted no presents from the Abbot and Monks, but even returned their voluntary offerings. They spared no expense, fetching the renowned Caen stone from Normandy, capping the great square central tower, now somewhat disfigured by its modern battlements and pinnacles, with a well-leaded spire of wood, asking the Abbot and Monks to dine on Sundays, keeping open house and dispensing lordly hospitality on the higher festivals, and having their palace burnt by King Stephen's soldiers, among the changes and chances of the last great Norman civil war. Earl Robert's bones repose in the shrine which he and his countess erected at Bristol, and there probably she was laid to rest also, although there seems to be no certain testimony of the fact.

There was, however, an earlier passage in the history of the Lordship of Tewkesbury, illustrating female powers of mischief and passion for revenge, the semi-romantic character of which induces us to find a place for it here. From Ethelred, brother of the great Alfred, was descended in the sixth generation Berthric or Brictric, a noble Saxon, who held the honour of Gloucester, and was the last ante-Norman Lord of Tewkesbury. Standing high in the esteem of Edward the Confessor, that prince sent him on a diplomatic mission to Flanders, where Matilda, the daughter of the famous Earl Baldwin made such advances to him as are usually considered the privilege of ladies in leap-year only. Whether his political errand prospered or miscarried we know not; but the lady's diplomacy did not succeed in winning him. We must leave the reader for himself or herself to fill up the tender or indignant passages of this singular affair at discretion; and also to conjecture to what personal gifts Berthric was indebted for an attractiveness which had such disastrous results to himself and his heritage, and what motives, prudential or personal, led him to decline the lady's offer.

Mr. Blunt, already quoted by us, tells the sequel of his story as follows, pp. 22, 23 :—

Tact and courtesy could not heal a woman's wounded pride, and Lady Maud became his enemy for ever. Before long she made a higher matrimonial flight, and in 1053 became the wife of William, Duke of Normandy. The eventful year, 1066, made her Queen of England, and then came the hour of her vengeance. With the king's authority to back her—did she tell him her motives?—Maud caused the former object of her indiscreet favour to be seized in his chapel of Hanley, about three miles from Cranbourn Abbey (where he had, perhaps, fled for sanctuary), on the very day of her coronation, and had him conveyed a prisoner to Winchester. All his lands were then made over to the angry queen, and he himself died miserably in prison shortly afterwards.

Thus, the Honour of Gloucester passed into Norman hands. Queen Matilda held it till her death. Her husband treated it as crown demesne. William Rufus granted it to Fitz-Hamon.

The wife of the gallant Earl who fell at Bannockburn was a lady whose family connections touched all the three component parts of our present United Kingdom. We might strew the rose, the shamrock, and the thistle together on her grave. She was Maud, daughter of John de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, her eldest sister being the wife of King Robert Bruce. That grave has been identified, together with that of her husband, close on the north side of it. Cut short perhaps by grief at her bereavement, the young widow was laid there in the first year of her widowhood. It was marked by "a fine and large slab, from which a magnificent brass had been ruthlessly taken." The grave had been evidently opened before, as also had the Earl's (her husband). "The masonry" of the latter was "very fine, and as fresh as if laid yesterday," a touching memorial of the loving care with which his remains were bestowed. It contained nearly all the bones of a man about six feet high. A portion of his armed effigy was found in excavating under the altar, holding "an inverted torch in his hands, signifying the extinction of male issue." How touching is the pathos which these shattered memorials of bereavement and blighted hopes bespeak. The shadow of sorrow fell upon her life, its gloom deepened, and she died without a son to keep in remembrance the name of her dead lord's illustrious house.

(To be continued.)

The Public Records of England.

(Concluded from page 34.)



TURNING over the pages of Mr. Sweetman's first volume we notice: The charter of King John whereby he offers to God, the Church, and the Pope, the kingdoms of England and Ireland, and taking them back as fees swears fealty therefor to the Pope. In token thereof the Church shall yearly receive, in lieu of service, 1000 marks sterling (666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*)—namely, 700 marks for England, and 300 for Ireland (489); a Bull of Pope Innocent III., commanding the archbishops, bishops, abbots, prelates, princes, earls, barons, knights, and people of Ireland to persevere in fealty to King John (521); the King's charter of grant to the King of Connaught of the land of Connaught, rendering yearly to the King at the Exchequer, Dublin, 300 Marks (654); letters of the King to the Justiciary, commanding him to cause a castle to be constructed in Dublin, with good dykes and strong walls, and for this purpose to take 300 marks (226) (this is Dublin Castle); letters of Henry III. to the Justiciary of Ireland, on his becoming King, which read very like a speech from the throne at the present day (723); mandate that no Irishman shall be elected (*i.e.*, made bishop) in cathedral churches in Ireland (736); the archbishops and bishops of Ireland having, on the other hand, subsequently issued an ordinance that no Englishman should be received as a canon in their churches, Pope Innocent IV. commanded them to revoke their ordinance (3084). There are also several curious documents relating to a controversy between the King and the Archbishop of Dublin, regarding a forest in the mountains near Dublin, which ended by the King commanding that all woods within the lands of the See should be disafforested (1757 and 1769, &c.). Further on we find letters relating to Hugh de Lacy's war against the King (1110); a letter from Kathal, King of Connaught, on the same subject. Hugh de Lacy, he writes, the enemy of the King, the King's father, and of Kathal, who was expelled from Ireland by King John, has

come to that country to disturb it. Kathal remains firm in his fidelity to the King; but the closer he adheres to the King's service the more he is harassed by those who pretend fealty to the King, and shamefully fail against the enemy; so that between Hugh de Lacy on the one hand, and those who pretend to be faithful on the other, Kathal is placed in great difficulty; wherefore, unless it is better that the peace of Ireland should be subverted by this disturber, Kathal prays the King to send a force thither to restrain Hugh's insolence (1174).

In the second volume, which covers the period between 1252 and 1284, we have details of the grant of Ireland by Henry III. to his son, Prince Edward, and of the acts of the latter as Lord of Ireland. Alienor, his consort, was entitled to Queen's gold in Ireland (835); and archbishops, bishops, &c., barons, knights, &c., in Ireland, are directed to be obedient to the impression of Edward's seal, and intente and respondent to him who bears it as Chancellor (453). In fact, Edward appears to have exercised kingly power in Ireland long before he became King of England. It is worthy of note that there are preserved at the Record Office several rolls of Prince Edward, dating soon after the grant was made to him, and such parts of them as relate to Ireland have been abstracted in this volume.

It was in Edward's capacity as Lord of Ireland that Henry III. addressed to him letters on the defeat of Brian O'Neill, in a conflict near Down, by the commonalty of the city and county of Down. The King highly extols the zeal and devotion of the commonalty. The messengers from Ireland having prayed the King for some graces, the latter exhorts Edward to treat the suppliants so liberally that others may be animated, to seek the increase of his advantage and honour (661). Several documents show that Edward was about to visit Ireland, but the probability is that he never carried out this intention. The following letters of the King, addressed to archbishops, bishops, &c., in Ireland, and relating to Prince Edward, appear to us to possess great historical value:—

The King had believed that the disturbances long prevailing in the kingdom had been thoroughly

quelled by the ordinance made at London regarding the liberation of Edward, the King's son, who, after the hateful battle of Lewes, had, to secure the peace of the kingdom, of his own free will given himself up as a hostage. The King, his son, the magnates, and the commonalty had sworn to obey this ordinance. But his son had, against it and his own oath, gone over to marchers and other rebels against the King, and by his adhesion favoured and upheld those against whom he ought to prove himself an enemy. According to rigour of law and his own deed Edward had thus forfeited his right to the kingdom and all his demesnes. The King therefore commands the archbishops, &c., not to favour, aid, or obey Edward or his bailiffs, but to strive to promote peace and concord in Ireland, so conducting themselves that no danger accrue to that country from those who have shown themselves to be rebels there (776).

These and many other documents throw much new light upon the acts of Prince Edward as Lord of Ireland during his father's lifetime.

About 13 Edward I. we have letters of Donald Rufus MacCarty, lord of the Irish of Desmond, to the King. In these letters he expresses his vehement desire to be subjected to the King's domination, and to acquire the King's friendship; he therefore sends an emissary, and prays the King to place confidence in what the emissary shall say, which he [Donald] will take care firmly and faithfully to perform (2363).

The commerce of this period is amply illustrated, and details are furnished showing that the trade of Ireland, especially in wines, was considerable in the thirteenth century.

The third volume, but recently issued, is by no means inferior to its predecessors. It includes abstracts of all entries found on the Rolls from 1285 to 1292. Taking selections at random, we note a very important and interesting report on the Exchequer of Dublin, the Mints of Dublin and Waterford, the custom of wool, hides, and woollfells, the escheatry and chancery, the state of Ireland, &c. (pp. 1-15); a Brief or Bull of Pope Honorius IV. deciding a double election to the See of Meath in favour of the prelate elected by the archdeacon and clergy (258). Especially noteworthy is a diary or itinerary of John de Sandford, Archbishop of Dublin, when Keeper, in his journeys through Ireland in order to pacify it. It comprises the names of the various places he stopped at, the length of his stay, and his expenses. During his pro-

gress the Keeper was entertained on several occasions by friends, and it cannot fail to be remarked that on those occasions the expenses are curtailed (559). Two other very interesting documents are the rolls of petitions from Ireland addressed to Edward I. after his return from abroad (558 and 622). In one of these Theobald le Butler, ancestor of the Marquis of Ormonde, prays that he may have the prisage of wines in Ireland, which his father had before him, and that the service of finding an armoured horse at the gate of the Castle of Dublin, by which he holds the manor of Bray, in the county of Dublin, may not be converted into a payment of money (p. 315). We have also a petition from the burgesses of Kilmedan, in the county of Waterford, praying for a new charter of liberties, that which they had having been eaten up *by a hog* (1179). There are several documents relating to the Welsh who were taken over to Ireland on the King's service, and the payment of their wages, &c. (p. 246, &c.). No. 73 is a grant to a citizen of Kilkenny of customs to maintain the new bridge of Trenedinstone (Thomastown).

The foregoing extracts may give some idea of the varied contents of Mr. Sweetman's Calendar, but it would be needless to multiply examples, which would be but a repetition of the contents of the book itself. It is enough to say that in these three volumes an official picture of the state of Ireland from 1171 to 1292 is given for the *first* time, from unquestionable sources. The documents so calendared comprise mandates for the government of the country, Congés d'Elire in favour of archbishops and bishops and other ecclesiastical persons, appointments of Justiciaries, Chancellors, and other high officials, grants of lands, fisheries, chases, and the like, historical letters, inquisitiones post mortem, extents, *i.e.*, surveys of land, and other particulars; the whole forming an interesting, important, and authentic body of evidence relating to Ireland at a remarkable period of her history. Volumes such as these are worthy of a place in every library, and the liberality of Government has fixed their price at such a moderate sum that they are within reach of every student.

It is gratifying to know that, on the representation of those interested in the subject,

the publication of a calendar of documents relative to Scotland in the English archives has been sanctioned by the Treasury, and is proceeding under the direction of the Lord Clerk Register. In this great field of competition—bringing to light the original documents which make up the history of a nation—THE ANTIQUARY and its readers also will wish success to the rival editors. Ireland is first, and worthily, in the field; but let her look to her laurels.



On the Imitation of Christ by Thomas à Kempis.



HE almost divine work, divided into four Books, and usually called the Imitation of Christ, was written and composed by Thomas à Kempis, Canon-Regular of the Monastery of Mount St. Agnes, near Zwoll, who died A.D. 1471. Endeavours have been made to claim the authorship for one John Gesen, Gessen, Gersen, Gerzen, de Gessate—for thus variously is the name given—who is presumed to have been Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery of St. Stephen, at Vercelli, in the north of Italy; but in spite of all that has been written on the subject, one vital fact yet remains to be proved, and that is neither more nor less than that this Abbot John *ever existed!* He is a myth.

Early in the seventeenth century a great contest about the authorship of this work was started by the celebrated Dom Constantine Gaetani, O.S.B., Abbot of Monte Casino, as P. Camillo Mella, S.J., twice erroneously describes him; and, up to the present year, nearly three hundred books, pamphlets, and articles have been written on the subject. Yet P. Mella has not hesitated to affirm, on the authority of a "clever Briton" (*un arguto Britanno*), whose name he charitably withholds, that the number of works on the learned contestation, written up to the year 1874, amounts to thirty-two thousand, seven hundred and eight.*

* Mella's words are that according to this clever Briton, as many works have been written on the learned controversy as weeks have elapsed since the

The rights of Thomas à Kempis to the authorship are incontestable, and as clear as the rays of the sun at noontide. They have been clearly and irrefutably proved by the late Mgr. Malou, Bishop of Bruges, whose literary reputation is European. He gives a *résumé* of the arguments in favour of à Kempis and of the mythical Gersen, and has clearly shown that Thomas à Kempis is the real author.* A learned Father of the Society of Jesus has come forward with a new *réchauffé* of all the exploded arguments in favour of Gersen, all of which had previously been refuted by Malou; and we regret to notice that in his bitterness against the cause of the saintly Thomas à Kempis, he does not hesitate to call him *il Prussiano*.† A learned member of the illustrious Order of St. Benedict, writing under the name of a "Casinese Benedictine of Primitive Observance," publishes a series of eight articles in the *Tablet*, which profess to be compiled from the "Controversia Gerseniana" of P. Mella. Any articles more incorrect than these we have rarely, if ever, read. The Casinese Benedictine cannot even quote the Imitation correctly. What weight can be given to the statements of a writer who asserts that Gérard de Rayneval, born in 1300 and who died in 1384, was the author of a treatise *de Vita Communi*? the real author being Gerard Magnus, or Groot, who died in 1384. Evidently the Casinese Benedictine has not studied the question.

The Imitation is composed of four Books, each of which has a distinct title. Thus the first is *De Imitatione Christi. Qui sequitur me*; the second, *De internâ conversatione. Regnum Dei intra vos est*; the third, *De internâ locutione Audiam quid loquatur in me*; the fourth, *De Sacramento altaris Venite ad me*. In the enumeration of the works of Thomas à Kempis these four Books are sometimes given as separate treatises under the various headings.

death of the author. Now the mythical Gersen is presumed to have died in 1245. Taking this date, we have $1874 - 1245 = 629 \times 52 = 32,708$.

* "Recherches Historiques et Critiques sur le Véritable auteur du livre de l'Imitation de Jésus-Christ" . . . par Mgr. J. B. Malou, Evêque de Bruges. Paris et Tournai : Carterman. 1858.

† "Della controversia Gerseniana." By C. Mella, S. J. Prato: 1874. Reprinted from the *Civiltà Cattolica*.

It may be well to give the title of the celebrated *Editio Princeps* of the Imitation printed at Augsburg by Gunther Zainer, A.D. 1468-1472, because it explains how the four books became merged in the common name of The Imitation of Christ.

Incipit libellus consolatorius ad instructionem devotorum, cujus primum capitulum est de imitatione christi et contemptu vanitatum mundi; et quidam totum libellum sic appellant, scilicet libellum de imitatione christi, sicut evangelium mathei appellatur liber generationis ihesu christi eo quod in primo capitulo fit mentio de generatione christi secundum carnem.

The colophon is this:—

Viri egregii Thome Montis Sancte Agnetis in trajecto regularis canonici libri de christi imitatione numero quatuor finiunt feliciter per Gintheum (sic) zainer ex reutlingen progenitum literis impressi ahenis.

This edition contains the celebrated word *exterius*,* which is carefully left out in the various Benedictine and Gersenist editions.

In England, in Catholic times, the Imitation was often called the Treatise *De Musica ecclesiastica* of Thomas à Kempis.

It is abundantly evident that the Imitation was originally conceived in Flemish, and put into Latin, whilst Thomas à Kempis penned his thoughts; and it is very remarkable that the Flemish is the *only* language into which the Latin of the Imitation can be fully and literally construed. As an example we give only one sentence:

Ecce in cruce TOTUM CONSTAT, et in moriendo TOTUM JACET (l. ii. c. xii. § 3).

Yet the Flemish gives it to the very letter:

ALLES BESTALT dan in het Kruis; en in het sterven LIGT ALLES.

The Imitation contains many Flemish idioms, and low-Latin words; but these peculiarities are found often in the indisputed works of Thomas à Kempis.

Another feature of the Imitation, and which is to be observed in the "Garden of Roses" and "Valley of Lilies," is the absence, so to say, of a consecutive plan of the work. Instead of each sentence being dependent on, or explaining the preceding one, it is complete of itself. This was well known in

* l. i., c. i., *si scires totam Bibliam exterius*: the Benedictines give only *si scires totam Bibliam*.

former days, because in some of the *Codices* the work is called *Liber sententiarum de Imitatione Christi*; and *Admonitiones ad spiritualia trahentes*.

The plan of the composition of the Imitation quite carries out the style or manner which Thomas à Kempis was wont to observe, and of which we have a description from his own pen. In the prologue to the Soliloquy of the Soul, he says :

Vario etiam sermonum genere, nunc loquens, nunc disputans, nunc orans, nunc colloquens, nunc in propria personâ, nunc in peregrinâ, placido stylo textum præsentem circumflexi (Opp. Antv. 1615, p. 443).

I believe that I am within the mark when I estimate the number of printed editions of the Imitation at under four thousand. It has also been translated into forty-six different languages, of which I possess thirty-three specimens.

The Imitation of Christ is written in *measured language*. From one of the many contemporary witnesses whose evidence in favour of Thomas à Kempis as to the authorship cannot be disputed—Adrian Van But—we learn that the *measured language* of the Imitation was well known during the lifetime of the sainted author. His history commences with the year 1431, and ends with 1488, the year of his death; and it forms one of the series of *Historians* published by the Belgian Government. Adrian Van But says :

Hoc anno frater Thomas de Kempis de Monte Sancte Agnetis, professor ordinis regularium canonicorum, multos scriptis suis edificat; hic vitam Sancte Lidwigis descripsit, et quoddam volumen METRICE, super illud QUI SEQUITURME (BRUX. 1870, t. i. p. 547).

A learned pastor of Hamburg, Dr. Charles Hirsche, a most devoted admirer of Thomas à Kempis, and whom the study of the Imitation has occupied nearly twenty-five years, has succeeded in discovering in the Codex of Antwerp—that is, the celebrated autograph copy of 1441—certain marks and signs which he has been able to decipher, and which clearly proved the *measured language* or metre of the Imitation. These signs also show the inflections with which the Imitation should be read. It is, perhaps, worthy of mention, that *measured language* is found as well in the “Hortulus Rosarum” and “Vallis Liliorum.”

Let us take a few lines of the first chapter of the First Book of the Imitation, by way of example :—

Hæc sunt verba Christi quibus *admonemur*
Quatenus mores ejus et vitam *imitemur*,
Si velimus veraciter *illuminari*
et ab omni cæcitate cordis *liberari*,
Summum igitur studium nostrum sit
in vita Jesu Christi *meditari*.

In all the earlier editions in different languages up to the year 1599 the text of each is usually given as a whole—i.e., printed consecutively, and not divided into new paragraphs. F. Henry Sommalius, S.J., was the first who divided the text into separate verses; a form which has been, though not invariably, continued ever since.

The careful and protracted study of Dr. Hirsche has led him to notice in the Antwerp Codex certain marks of punctuation which have hitherto passed unobserved, or at least unheeded. These signs, as we have said, evidently point out the inflections and pauses to be observed in reading the Imitation.

These are the signs, or points. First a *punctum* or full stop (.) equivalent to a comma, and which is easily distinguished from the real full stop, because wherever it is used, the next word begins with a small letter. The full stop or *punctum* is given in the same form (.) ; but wherever this sign is used for the full stop, the word which follows it begins with a capital letter. Dr. Hirsche gives therefore a comma (,) wherever the shortest pause is marked. The other two signs which Thomas à Kempis uses are, the colon (:) for a pause somewhat longer than the comma, and a sign like a note of interrogation turned round (¿) which expresses a still longer pause; in a word, the colon is used for the semicolon, and the reversed note of interrogation for the colon.

A few lines from the text which Dr. Hirsche has edited will explain his arrangement.

Vere alta verba non faciunt sanctum et justum :
sed virtuosa vita efficit Deo carum.
Opto magis sentire compunctionem :
quam scire ejus definitionem.
Si scires totam bibulum exterius et omnium philosophorum dicta,
quid totum prodesset sine caritate Dei et gratia ?

Memento frequenter illius proverbii :
quia non satiatur oculus visu :
nec auris impletur auditu.

Stude ergo cor tuum ab amore visibilium abstrahere :
et ad invisibilia te transferre.
Nam sequentes suam sensualitatem maculent conscientiam :
et perdunt Dei gratiam.

The only thing wanting to enable the reader to study for himself the peculiarities of the original has now been supplied by Mr. Elliot Stock. By the aid of photography, he has just brought out on Dutch paper a *fac-simile* of the celebrated autograph copy of the *Imitation* in the handwriting of Thomas à Kempis, signed by him, and with the date 1441. The signs which have been explained by Dr. Hirsche are very distinct. It is a charming little volume, very tastefully got up ; the binding is a beautiful specimen of fifteenth-century work. The small price at which it is brought out places it within the reach of every one ; and thus lovers of the *Imitation* will have it in their power to possess a *fac-simile* of that golden book in the handwriting of its sainted author.

But we ought to add that the *Codex Antverpiensis*, as it is called, of 1441, is merely the corrected version of the four Books. We do not produce it as the earliest dated MS. with the name of Thomas à Kempis ; there is the Kirkheim Codex of 1425, and the Oxford Codex of 1438, both with the name of Thomas à Kempis. He composed the first Book in 1414 ; the two next were finished by 1424 ; and he transcribed the four Books at the head of some of his works in 1441. This is the Antwerp Codex. The Gersenists refer triumphantly to the Codex of Mælk (Cod. *Mellicensis I.*, which the Casinese Benedictine calls the Subiaco MS.) of 1418 ; but they carefully conceal the fact that this MS. consists of *only* the first Book, which had been composed four years previously, and thus their argument falls to the ground.

The earliest dated MS. which the Gersenists produce in favour of their mythical hero is the Codex of Parma of 1464, but it gives the name as *Gersem*, which they change into *Gersen*, and without any justification such as "Abbot," or "O.S.B." The earliest dated one with the name of Gerson is the Codex Sangermanensis of 1460. Undated MSS. are of no value as evidence.

EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.



Last Relics of the Cornish Tongue.

By the REV. W. LACH-SZYRMA.

PART II.

(Concluded from page 18.)



THE Pentreath family have fortunately been careful about their genealogies, and the MS. history of the Pentreaths* certainly does credit to the antiquarian zeal and industry of Mr. Richard Pentreath, the principal compiler of it. From it we are led to think that old Dorothy Pentreath was of the S. Dayd or Chenduit branch of the family ; for the Pentreaths seem to have been almost a little clan in Mousehole and Paul, and so have been forced to adopt extra patronymics to distinguish the several branches of the family. There were in the last century other Dorothy Pentreaths besides the old woman supposed to be the last speaker of Cornish.

The assertion that there was a particular Dorothy Pentreath at Mousehole, who did not suit the description of Daines Barrington, and that therefore she must have been an arrant impostor, is scarcely evidence, as there were several persons bearing the same name—e.g., there was a Dorothy, daughter of John Pentreath, baptised at Paul, on November 30th, 1739 ; and another Dorothy Pentreath, daughter of Robert and Lydia Pentreath, in 1749. That either of these young Dorotheas could have been the aged person seen by Daines Barrington, no one pretends ; but the frequency of the name shows some difficulty in fixing the identity of the person.

The suspicion as to Dolly Pentreath is probably due partly to the singular mistake on her granite tomb outside Paul Churchyard, erected by Prince Lucien Buonaparte, giving the wrong date (*i.e.*, 1778) for her death. The real date of her birth probably will never be known, as the baptismal register of Paul Parish at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries is in many places quite illegible.

The story told by Daines Barrington (supported by local tradition), is that in 1768, and again when he renewed his inquiries in 1773,

* This family history, it is hoped, will soon be published.

there was one person, and one person only, who even pretended to speak Cornish. This person, according to the statement in Paul Register, was buried on December 27th, 1777. The centenary of the Cornish language was observed two years ago at Paul School-house, 100 years after that date. Probably, her Cornish was very corrupt, and it may be she pretended to more than she actually knew; but if any date can be fixed for the dying out of the language, it would be the date of her decease, for it certainly survived John Keigwin.

The real point of interest, however, about the Cornish is not whether a certain old woman at Mousehole was the last to speak the language or not; but, how does an Aryan language in a civilised country die out? What is the diagnosis of the last struggle for existence of a European tongue? The diagnosis of the final struggle of old Cornish can be discovered with fair accuracy; and, if we compare it with the symptoms of decay in other declining Aryan languages, it would seem that general laws are at work here also.

I. The first point that is curious about the decay of Cornish is that it lingered in the small towns and villages after it had expired in the country districts. For traditions of Cornish, one should not go to Zennor, or Morvah, but to small towns like Mousehole and Newlyn, where history affirms the language was used in the vernacular after it had been given up by the rural population. Although this is not such as *à priori* one would expect, yet it may be accounted for. The rural population of most parts of Europe are somewhat migratory—*i.e.*, from their farmsteads or villages into the towns on market days. To the Cornish rustics, from an early date, probably from the age of Elizabeth, English must have been essential, and Cornish a mere luxury. As rustics generally are economical in ideas and expression, the luxury of the Cornish tongue was soon given up and the necessary English was retained. In the small towns or large villages (as one chooses to define them) of Mousehole, Newlyn, and S. Just, there lingered until the early part of last century, or the end of the seventeenth, a small Cornish-speaking population; just as in Kirk Arbory, or Kirk Braddon, in the Isle of Man, there now is a Manx-speak-

ing population, though, from Mr. Jenner's account,* in the Isle of Man there would seem to be still as many Manx-speaking people as West Cornwall had persons who talked Cornish in the age of the later Stuarts.

Is this vitality of a declining language in large villages a law, or only a Cornish exception to the rule? In Luzatian it possibly applies. The vitality of the Slavonic amidst the German-speaking population is probably due mainly to the fact that the Luzatians are village-dwellers. So we may say of the other minor Slavonic tongues, which have seemed to be in danger, but are now intrenched in their village strongholds, and occasionally bud forth into gushes of literary effort.

The inhabitants of small towns or villages can live to themselves, but this is impossible to scattered populations. A coterie may be formed of peasant families who love old ways, old customs, and even the old language, where that is in danger from the foreigner. As the Luzatian peasant in the village community surrounded by Germans clings nowadays to his old Slav, so once the Cornish peasant in Mousehole, or Newlyn, clung to the old Cornish; and probably, had it lingered to the present day, an age of literary revival would have caught it up, as it has caught the Luzatian-Serb, and saved it from extinction. The village-dweller is generally less nomadic than the scattered agriculturist, National spirit and national language are more ingrained in the dwellers of large villages in Eastern as well as Western Europe than in lonely, scattered populations, where one would expect (at first sight) to find most old-fashioned ideas. The moorsman of England nowadays is often a semi-townsmen, half jockey, half grazier and cattle dealer. The moorsman of Cornwall, a century or two ago, was more Anglicised than the village-dwellers of the western coasts.

II. Another point is that a language survives in jest when it has ceased to be used seriously; in other words, that its last stage is that of a local slang, supposed to have a rather comical effect. Probably Welsh may be so used in some parts of the English border, and Irish among some Irishmen, who really cannot speak their ancient Celtic

* "The Manx Language: its Grammar, Literature, and Present State." By H. Jenner, Esq.

tongue, but quote an Irish sentence or a word now and then to point a joke.

To a philologist there is nothing comical in the sound of an expiring language; but not so to the peasant. Everything strange to him is ridiculous; and the only use to which he can put an ancient, expiring language is either to keep a secret understanding with his comrades—as the Manx do now—or else to point a joke. This desire for a second language for such purposes is really one of the causes of the formation of slang. But in an ancient language the elements of a local slang are ready at hand. So the old Cornish, though dead as a language, may have long survived, and still almost survives as a slang dialect. This is one of the difficulties which surround the tracing of its remains in common speech; for Cornish words are thought vulgar or naughty; and the young especially are inclined to laugh when asked about them, as if there was something particularly comical in the old Celtic speech—which is now considered as an old-fashioned slang. Religious motives and scrupulosity, I believe, in some cases, have hindered their use.

III. Proverbs are the most vital parts of a language—*i.e.*, except its isolated words and its accents, both of which may be handed on to a dialect. An illustration of this fact is to be found in the collection of Cornish proverbs which seem to have lingered till the middle of the last century. Some of these in the so-called Pryce's Grammar were probably extinct a long time before the publication of that book. But there is no doubt that the Cornish proverbs and sayings had a long vitality. *Deu gena why*—God be with you—which is said still to be remembered; the words (almost the name) *pedn-a-mean*, or game of heads and tails; the fishing cry, *Breal meta truja, peswartha, pempthex wethes*—"All is scrawed"—are perhaps all that are really remembered, if we except Mr. Bernard Victor's sayings, which he seems to have recollected from childhood.

The reasons why proverbs should survive the true languages of which they form a part, are manifest:—

1. Ordinary people, and especially peasants, regard language from a standpoint of utility. If the old language is of little practical use,

they cease to employ it. But proverbs have a sort of traditional value. They are the sayings of the ancients, and do not bear translation into a new tongue. So men retain the proverb when they have ceased to speak the language.

2. Another reason may be that old people, who cannot express themselves any longer in the dying language, still like to retain some relics of it, and recite by rote the "old saws" which they learnt in childhood. Those who cannot express even a common want in a language, may still learn and utter proverbs in it. We see this in Latin. How many thousands of Englishmen there are who at this day could not write a line of decent Latin prose, and still less hold a conversation in Latin, but who yet like to "lug in" a Latin quotation whenever it is appropriate, and sometimes when it is not. What Latin is to the learned of Europe to-day, that Cornish was to a few aged Cornishmen a century or so ago—a language to be quoted, but not to be generally used.

IV. The last stage of decay of a language, which may be said to follow its actual death—as words without grammar are the mere bones of speech—is the survival of words into the *patois* of the country where the dead language once lived. In Cornwall, these linguistic bones may be picked up here and there, like the remains of mortality in an overcrowded churchyard. They exist as actual words in common use, supposed by the people to be English, but really quite foreign to the English language. This vitality of words is more manifest in nouns than in verbs; but every part of speech, except the preposition, is affected by the old Celtic in some cases. The fact is, the English language is rich in verbs, and there was scarcely an action or state which English did not provide for. Still the Cornishman could not give up his expressive verb, *to clunk*, to swallow; or *to laggen*, to splash; and English has not perhaps any simple verb for *to jowdy*, or wade with the boots on.

Trade terms have great vitality. The English trade term is not known, or is not exactly equivalent, and so the Cornish word lingers in common speech. The names of animals and plants also are often retained when the English name is not known.

The present condition of the old Cornish may be best recognised by the Glossaries connected with the Essays on the language by Messrs. Victor and Pentreath. Many Saxon terms, of course, found entrance into those Glossaries, but they give, on a whole, a fair idea of the still lingering relics of the old language.

Such are the main points noticeable in the decay of the Old Cornish, which, with the Old Prussian, may be said to be the only important European language that has actually died out in modern times. How far the laws of decay which I have noticed in Cornish are applicable to Prussian (which my readers will remember was a tongue akin to the Lithuanian, nearer to Sanscrit than most of our European languages) I cannot say; but it seems to me that both with regard to Manx and to Welsh some of these rules apply. The whole subject is one of the deepest interest, both from an historical and a philological standpoint.

I hope on a future occasion to make a few remarks on some of the relics of Cornish still lingering in the common dialect of the county.



Civic and other Maces.

By GEORGE LAMBERT, F.S.A.

THE sceptre, as we all know, is the emblem of sovereignty in all ages and places; but it is not perhaps equally known that a mace is only a sceptre under another name, used by those who act in some capacity or other under the authority of the sovereign. Such, at all events, it is in theory.

But it is my intention here to regard the subject of maces practically; and hence I have put together the following remarks upon an emblem, the history of which I have endeavoured to trace in a plain and popular manner. With these few words of preface I enter at once upon my subject.

The mace (*massue* or *masse*) was a weapon used in the Middle Ages both in battles and tournaments, and it was also a common weapon with ecclesiastics, who by the tenure of their office were forbidden to

use the sword. "Put up thy sword into its sheath," says the Great Master to St. Peter; "for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword" (John xviii. 2; Matt. xxvi. 52). Maces are presumed to be the representatives of Sceptres, a name derived from the Greek *σκήπτρον* (*skeptron*), a staff or rod carried by kings and rulers as a symbol of power, sovereign and judicial. The sceptre was considered as a holy or sacred emblem, and to take an oath and touch the sceptre was to make the most solemn of all objurations. Hence in Homer it is accounted as sacred, for when Jove swears, it is as of ten by his sceptre as by Heaven or by the river Styx.

The sceptre dates from the very highest antiquity, and it has assumed various forms—from a pole, a leaning staff, a shepherd's crook, and so forth to its present form. Jacob, as the head of his family, we are told, worshipped "leaning on his staff;" King David constantly refers to God's "rod" or "staff" in the Psalms; the magicians had divining rods; but Moses had a rod or staff that by God's holy will was to work and did work wonders. "He stretched forth his rod over the Red Sea, and the waters were divided."

Maces were generally made of iron, or of wood and iron, and their use in war was to break the armour of the opponent and also to unhorse him. But they had their use also in times of peace. We find in Cavendish's "Life of Wolsey" that a mace was carried before that Prelate as the Pope's legate, and that he continued to use the same emblem as Lord Cardinal. In 1344, under Edward III., the Commons prayed the king that no one within cities or boroughs should bear maces of silver except the king's sergeants, but should bear maces of copper and of no other metal, and also such weapons as they were wont to bear in ancient times. In 1354 the same king granted to the mayor and sheriffs of London the liberty (not the right) to bear maces either of gold or silver in the presence of the king, his queen, or his children; the right to bear the mace in their own city and county of Middlesex they had held for years prior to 1354; but, be it remarked, this was a liberty only. Richard II. gave to the Mayor of York a large silver-gilt mace, and also allowed

the sergeants-at-mace to have their maces ornamented with the royal arms. In 17 Richard II. the Commons petitioned that no sergeant of any town should be allowed to carry his mace out of his own liberty or township.

Henry IV., in the fifth year of his reign, granted permission to the sergeants-at-mace of the mayor and sheriffs of Norwich to carry gold or silver or silver-gilt maces in the king's presence; and Henry V. gave to the guild of St. George at Norwich a wooden mace with a dragon's head at the top. The mayor of Reading was permitted to bear the mace before King Henry VI.; but this permission was somewhat encumbered with difficulty, for the king writes to the mayor that "since he had granted that right he had been informed that it was contrary to the usage of that ancient borough to bear a staff into the church or monastery, saving only two tipped staves to be borne by the bailiff of the abbot. Wherefore," he adds, "we charge you straightly not to use nor bear any mace or sign within the said town of Reading, whereby the right and interest of our monastery might be interrupted or hurt." This letter is dated from the Palace of Eltham, in Kent, the 30th of July. This letter is merely quoted to show the jealousy with which the right to carry the mace as an emblem of authority was at that time regarded. However, and notwithstanding this document, which is given in full in Coates' "History of Reading," the right of the mace was conceded to the town and corporation by charters of Elizabeth and Charles I.

The corporation of Cambridge bought themselves four maces in the tenth year of Edward IV.; but the grand maces which are now shown at the Town Hall of Cambridge are not those which the corporation then bought, for the present great mace was presented to Cambridge by Samuel Shephard, Jun., Esq., and is dated 1710; and the three smaller maces were presented by Mr. Thomas Sclater Bacon, M.P., in the year 1724, and are inscribed:—"The Gift of Thomas Bacon, Esq.—Thomas Nutting, Mayor. 1724." What became of the four original maces of the date of Edward IV. is not known; but probably they were lost or stolen, for it is left on record that they used to be let out to the sergeants for the use and profit of the

treasury of the town at the rate of 3s. 4d. per day, the parties hiring them finding two pledges for their re-delivery.

Edward VI. granted two maces to the Mayor and Corporation of St. Albans. Elizabeth, in 1573, empowered the Mayor of Thetford to have two sergeants who might carry two silver maces before him within his borough. Elizabeth also gave a mace to the City of Norwich in 1578, and in the following year granted to the town of Hertford the right of having a sergeant who might carry the mace before the bailiff; and in 1605 James I. permitted that there should be two sergeants to carry two maces of silver and gilt with gold bearing the king's arms. James also granted to the town of Great Berkhamsted two sergeants to carry one mace of silver before the bailiff; and the mace was to bear the arms of Prince Charles, for Berkhamsted belonged to the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, and, indeed, was regarded as part and parcel of his Duchy.

On occasions of Royal visits to corporate towns, the mayor himself bears the mace before the sovereign; and there is an instance on record of the Mayor of York, in the year 1503, preceding the Princess Margaret during her progress through his city, on her way to Scotland to be married to James IV., and carrying the mace upon his shoulder.

To the best of my knowledge, the earliest provincial maces still in existence are those of Tenterden, in Kent—the one dated 1649 and the other 1660. Both are cup-shaped, three inches in diameter, with a coronet of fleurs-de-lys and crosses *patée*, and with a ship in full sail, marked "Tenterden."

It is commonly reported that the mace belonging to the College of Physicians is the identical "bauble" inveighed against by the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, when he called out: "Sir Harry Vane! The Lord protect me from Sir Harry Vane!" Then, stamping his foot on the floor of the House, as a signal for his musketeers to enter, he exclaimed: "Take away that bauble: ye are no longer a Parliament. The Lord has done with you: He has chosen other instruments for carrying on His work."—April 20, 1653.

We now come to the maces of the time of Charles II., of which there are almost numberless specimens, and these are all crowned.

It has been stated that these crowns were added to the maces on the reinstalment of Charles II. on the throne. This statement can be well borne out by facts, because we have a mace in the City of London belonging to the Corporation of the Ward of Chepe. The mace is dated 1624, the time of James I.; it is 1 ft. 10 in. long, and six inches longer than that of Tenterden, and twenty-five years earlier. It is an inverted half-sphere, and on it is engraven:—"At the charge of Chepe Ward and the Inquest; Thos. Shingler being foreman. Anno 1624." Another inscription testifies that "The crown was superadded to this mace by the Inquest of the Ward of Chepe; anno 1678. Matthew Meriton, foreman." It bears the particular goldsmiths' hall mark which answers to the year 1624, thus justifying and proving the fact of its having been made before the addition of the crown.

Charles II. granted to Gloucester the right of using a mace with four sergeants-at-arms to carry it. At Southampton it was the practice to carry a mace before the mayoress also, as appears in the "Report of the Public Records in 1837," when the lady went in state; and at Nottingham there was a mayoress's sergeant. In that town a curious custom for a time existed, and possibly may yet endure. When the mayor went out of office, the mace was laid on the table before him, covered with (I think) crape, rosemary, and bay, and this was called "the burying of the mace." The outgoing mayor saluted it, and then handed it over to the incoming officer.

Many maces appear, from their inscriptions, to have been given by gentlemen who have had family or official connection with the towns to which they belong; thus, in 1609 the Honourable Edward Talbot, second son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, gave a mace to Pontefract; and, in 1636, Sir Thomas P. Hoby gave one to the town of Scarborough. Sir Joseph Williams, one of the Secretaries of State under Charles II., gave a mace to Thetford; and, though Thetford is now disfranchised, the mace, the loving cup, and the other town regalia are carefully preserved. The mace belonging to the Corporation of the Bedford Level was given by its first gover-

nor, William, Earl of Bedford; in 1683 the mace of the town of Guildford was given by the Honourable Henry Howard; and in 1670, his uncle, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, gave a mace to the City of Norwich; it is said that it weighs 160 ozs. The two maces of Newcastle-under-Lyne were presented by William Leveson-Gower, Esq., in 1680; and it is reported that Admiral Russell, afterwards Earl of Orford, gave a mace to Cambridge. But if so, it must be one of the University maces, because we know for certain that those of the town were given by Mr. Bacon, as stated above.* In 1703 the Duke of Hamilton gave a mace to the Corporation of Preston; Sir Robert Walpole, in 1753, gave a mace to Norwich; in 1739 Colonel Twisleton gave two maces to the City of Carlisle; and as lately as 1810, Mr. George Forester, afterwards Lord Forester, gave a mace to the town of Wenlock. No date has been assigned to the two staves or maces belonging to the City of Oxford. In 1632, John Sadler and Richard Quiney gave two maces to the town of Stratford-on-Avon; one of these has the Corporation seal under the pommel of the handle. They are silver gilt and sixteen inches long, without date or hall mark; they have plain bowls, surmounted with the arms of France and England quarterly, enamelled in their proper colours; the coronets of crosses *pattée* are much damaged.

The larger, called the Sadler mace, is silver gilt, 2 ft. 6 in. long. It has a very highly ornamented cup, and is surmounted by a crown, on the band of which are these words: "The Freedom of England, by God's blessing restored, 1660." On the boss or pommel is inscribed, "The Gift of John Sadler, 1632, Citizen, Grocer of London"—thus evincing another example of a mace proper, but subsequently crowned after the restoration of the monarchy. Quiney's mace resembles the Sadler, but there is no inscription on it. Both men were Londoners, and John Quiney, third son of Richard Quiney, married Shakespeare's youngest daughter,

* While on this subject of the Cambridge maces I would call to the memory of all who were at Cambridge with the Archaeological Association in 1878, the curious silver rests employed to receive and hold the maces, and to prevent them from lying flat upon the table.

Judith. There is in the churchyard of Stratford-on-Avon, a tombstone, with one of these maces rudely cut upon it, to the memory of Robert Bideel, Sargent of the Masse, who departed this life, August 25, anno 1686, aged seventy-four years. The mace carried by the Earl of Nottingham when Lord High Chancellor, of whatever pattern it may have been, in 1587, the 19th year of Elizabeth, was stolen from his house in Knight-riding Street. It seems that there lived in that street a woman who let out her attic to some men, and that during their absence, the woman's child peeping most inquisitively through the key-hole of the lodgers' door, saw that which she supposed to be a large piece of silver. The woman opened the lock with a knife, and thus regained the Chancellor's mace; five persons were arrested and convicted of the theft.

At New Romney are to be seen two maces which used to be borne before the Barons of the Cinque Ports in the persons of their bailiffs when they attended at the town of Yarmouth to superintend, open, and regulate the business transacted annually at the grand mart or fair for the sale of herrings. This right, strange as it may seem, was granted to the Cinque Ports; and in these bailiffs may be traced the first municipal jurisdiction of Great Yarmouth, over which the Cinque Ports continued to exercise their prerogative during the free fair, their bailiffs being admitted into court to the hearing and determination of causes, in conjunction with the magistrates of Yarmouth. In the 10th year of the reign of Edward III. an attempt was made to reconcile the conflicting interests of the two jurisdictions; but it was a futile effort, for in the year 1574 a Bill was introduced to Parliament to enrol Yarmouth as a Cinque Port. This, however, was never properly carried out, and in the year 1702 the government of Yarmouth was settled under Anne in its proper and present form.

The only mace of lead that I know of is at Llandiloes, in Wales. At Laugharne are two maces of wood which were replaced by brass. At Bridgenorth and at Carlisle the crown on the mace unscrews, so as to form a drinking cup. Exeter has four maces of the time of Charles II.; and Fowey has two maces, each in the

shape of an oar. The mace of Margate is of Irish manufacture: it was purchased by Sir George Bowyer, and presented by him to that town.

Mr. Wilfrid J. Cripps, F.S.A., in his well-known work on "Old English Plate," devotes to maces a chapter, which I venture to abridge here:—

The City of London with its various wards can show as many as thirty (different maces), but none of them so ancient as some of those in the possession of provincial corporations: two of the very oldest being at Hedon, in Wilts. Somewhat more modern, but still unspoilt by the addition of any arched crown, are the pair belonging to the little town of Winchcombe in the Cotswold hills in Gloucestershire. The arched crown is not often found before the reign of Charles II. In many cases crowns have been added to earlier maces, and they are all much alike. The earliest of the City of London mace belongs to the Ward of Chepe, and is a good example of a mace of the time of Charles I., with a more modern crown. This addition was made in 1678, at the request of the ward, as one of the inscriptions upon it tells. It will be noticed that the arches spring from a narrow band, which is evidently also an addition. The remainder of the bowl with its cresting, which has been mutilated to make room for the upper band together with the shaft, gives a good idea of the earlier maces. When the City maces were exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries in 1860, this mace was selected for engraving by Mr. Octavius Morgan, because it so admirably illustrated the changes which maces underwent at various times. The bowls are usually ornamented with royal badges that fix their date, and sometimes are so fashioned as to unscrew from the stems, and to fasten on to feet, so as to form drinking cups, the arched crowns being also made removable to serve as covers. A standing cup, called the "Godwin Cup," preserved at Berkeley Castle, is formed of a mace-head of the time of James I., mounted as a drinking cup in this way. As an example of a mace of an exceptional form is given (by Mr. Cripps) an engraving of the mace of the Tower Ward, London. Like other maces its original fashion has been altered by additions from time to time. The Tower Head is of the reign of Charles II., but no portion of it is much older. Certain sea-port towns have maces formed as silver oars, the symbol of their water bailiffs' jurisdiction. Rochester and Southampton are amongst the number. In some cases the oar is concealed within the stem when not required for use.

The maces of the "Esquire Bedells," and that formerly carried by the "Yeomen Bedell" of the University of Cambridge, together with their inscriptions and the alterations which they have experienced from time to time, are minutely described by Mr. A. P. Humphry, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, in a paper printed by him in the fourth

volume of the "Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society."

Besides the maces referred to or described above, I am enabled, through the courtesy of the mayors or town clerks and other borough officials, to give particulars of the maces of the following towns, which may serve as a sample of the whole :

DERBY.—The Mace of the Borough of Derby is of silver, richly gilt, and is in length about 4ft. 6in. The shaft, which is divided in the centre by a massive fillet, is terminated with a royal crown surmounted by the orb and cross. Upon the flat surface of the head, beneath the arches of the crown, are the arms of Charles II. ; and around it are four semicircular arches containing the rose, fleur-de-lys, thistle, and crowned harp, between the initials "C.R."—these national emblems being repeated around the foot. The upper part of the shaft is ornamented with roses and admirable open-work ; and the whole shaft is wreathed with roses beautifully intertwined. In addition to the above named emblems, the Mace has around its lower face the arms of the Borough of Derby (a buck couchant, within park-palings) &c. It bears the date, 1666, and the inscription :—"Disce mori a mundo : vivere disce Deo."

HULL.—The Hull Mace is a very fine one, and very ancient. It is of silver gilt, and is embellished with the Royal arms, the Corporation arms and the rose and thistle. There are also two small silver maces, the oldest of which bears date 1651. One of these is sometimes carried before the sheriff.

IPSWICH.—This borough possesses two maces, each about four feet long. They are of silver gilt, and are surmounted with crowns, having the rose, thistle, shamrock, and fleur-de-lys, chased upon the cup-shaped part below the crown.

LINCOLN.—The Corporation Mace of the City of Lincoln is a very handsome example. It is silver gilt, and measures four feet in height. Like many other civic maces it belongs to the reign of Charles II. The head of the mace is formed in the usual manner, with an open regal crown surmounted with the cross and orb. The part below the crown is divided into four compartments by draped forms wearing mural crowns. Each compartment contains a crown below the initials C.R.,

surmounting respectively a rose, a thistle, a harp, and a fleur-de-lys. The stem of the mace is beautifully chased with roses and thistles, and is broken by two knobs. The connection of the head and stem is covered by very elegant spiral branches. It bears an inscription to the effect that it was beautified in the mayoralty of William Hayward, 1818. There is also a small silver mace, known as the "Mayoress's Mace." This has a hemispherical head, with a border of fleur-de-lys, bearing three shields, the arms of the City of Lincoln, Ireland, and a plain cross. On the flat of the hemisphere a shield bearing the Royal arms, previous to the accession of the House of Hanover, has been let in.

LONDON.—The Mace of the City of London and those of the several wards of the City are fully and elaborately described in the catalogue of the antiquities and works of art exhibited at the Ironmongers' Hall in May, 1861. The latter amount to thirty, for though the wards are only twenty-six, yet Aldersgate and Cripplegate each have two. That of the Lord Mayor is of silver gilt, five feet three inches long, and of fine and elaborate workmanship, and was given in the mayoralty of Sir Edward Bellamy, Knt., in 1735, in the reign of George II. The only mace which dates so far back as the reign of James I., is that of Cheap Ward, dated 1624; the crown was added to the mace in 1678. The maces of Walbrook, Broad Street, Lime Street, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Cornhill, and Langbourne wards, date from the reign of Charles I. ; those of Bridge, Bassishaw, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate-Without, Billingsgate, Cordwainers, Queenhithe, Dowgate, Tower, Coleman Street, Farringdon-Without and Within, and Castle Baynard, all date from the reign of Charles II. Those of Vintry, Candlewick, and Portoken Wards, from William and Mary ; and Aldgate and Bread Street from George I.

NOTTINGHAM.—The civic emblems of authority belonging to this Corporation are three in number, a large one about four feet in length, and two of smaller size. They are of silver gilt, and the shaft of each is ornamented with chased bands, &c. The head of the principal mace, which is surmounted by a regal crown, is enriched with appropriate devices.

STAFFORD.—The first mace of which there is record was purchased in July, 1614, and was probably the same that was carried before James I. in 1617, on his visit to Stafford, and of which that monarch declared that it was "in outward shew as faire a mace as anie he had then carried before him." History is silent as to what became of this mace; but in 1655 the existing great mace was made. It is of silver gilt, is 3 feet 6½ inches long, and weighs 10 lbs. 3 ozs. On the globe or head, amongst other devices are the Stafford (Baron) arms. There are also two small silver maces which were formerly carried by the mayors and serjeants "at their girdles." These date respectively from the reigns of Charles I. and William and Mary, and are seventeen inches long, and weigh about two pounds.

A curious anecdote relating to the mace belonging to the Mayor and Corporation of Leeds may be read in the "Annals of Yorkshire," vol. i. page 107, and in the "Annual Register" for 1832. I append it as it stands recorded in the last-named publication:—

In taking down some houses in Briggate, Leeds, the workmen discovered in the roof a small room, in which were found several implements used in coining, and a shilling of the date 1567. The house in which they were found was occupied in the reign of King William III. by a Mr. Arthur Mangey, a goldsmith, who was convicted of high treason, in imitating the current coin of the realm, at the assizes held at York on Saturday, the 1st of August, 1696, and executed on the 3rd of October following, having in the interval been twice reprieved. The principal evidence against him was a person of the name of Norcross, an accomplice, who stated that he saw him stamp a piece of mixed metal with the head of Charles II. The coining, he said, was carried on in a small chamber formed in the roof of the house. This room was visited by the then Mayor, Mr. Iveson, and Aldermen Massie, Preston, and Dodgson. The Mayor stated that when he came into the chamber which led into this room there was what he supposed to be a closet with shelves, but it turned out to be the staircase leading into the private room, the passage to which was so straight that he was obliged to pull off his frock and creep on his hands and knees, and that in the chamber they found a pair of shears and some clippings of half-crowns. *The mace now used by the Corporation of Leeds was made by this unfortunate person, as appears by the following inscription:—"Arthur Mangey, de Leeds, fecit 1694," two years before his execution.*



The Oxford of Past Ages.*



R. LANG has done well in collecting and republishing in a single volume the somewhat desultory but interesting notes on the Oxford of past ages, which he contributed last year to successive numbers of *The Portfolio*. Taken together they form an admirable series of sketches, and bring before us in most graphic and picturesque detail the social and intellectual life of Oxford at different and far distant eras, and of the city as it must have been in the earliest ages, when as yet the University was not. Mr. Lang claims for his work no higher title than that of "Brief Historical and Descriptive Notes," but they really are far more than that; and the charming etchings and woodcuts which are interspersed through the letterpress are alone well worth the price at which the entire book is published. There may be a slight hardness in etching opposite page 12, showing Magdalen College, from the bank of the Cherwell, in Christ Church Meadow; but nothing can exceed, in fineness and delicacy those of Oxford Castle (page 2) and of the Jacobean portion of St. John's College (page 20), or, the gem of all, the frontispiece, giving the favourite view of Magdalen College Tower from the bridge at the foot of High Street. We do not know that anything more truly artistic was issued from the press in the last year of grace, or for many a long year before it. The coach-and-four crossing the familiar bridge will bring back to old Oxonians many recollections of old coaching days, when undergraduates "handled the leathers" of the "Rival" on its up-journey, day after day, at the risk of a warning from the "Proctor" or of being "gated" by their College authorities.

The two first chapters, which treat respectively of the town before the University was founded, and of the students of the same University soon after it was founded, will naturally be those which will interest

* 1. "Oxford: Brief Historical and Descriptive By Andrew Lang, M.A., late Fellow of Merton College. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday. 1880.)

2. "Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford, 1509-1583." Edited by W. H. Turner, of the Bodleian Library. (James Parker & Co. 1880.)

the general reader who may not have been brought up within either of those twin "eyes of England," and therefore cannot recognise in either Oxford or Cambridge an "Alma Mater." There is great humour, as well as much *vraisemblance* in Mr. Lang's sketch of the outline of "a day with the mediæval undergraduate," Walter Stoke, whom he introduces to us as living in lodging in Catte Street, leading from New College to what now is Broad Street, but was then the city ditch.

pence; and twelve books only at 'his beddes heed.' Stoke has not

Twenty bookes clothed in black and reed
Of Aristotil and of his philosophie,

like Chaucer's undergraduate, who must have been a bibliophile. . . . The great ornament of his room is a neat trophy of buckler, bow, arrows, and two daggers, all hanging conveniently on the wall. Stoke opens his eyes and sees with no surprise that his laundress has not sent home his clean linen. No, Christina, of the parish of St. Martin, who



CLOISTERS, MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

"It is six o'clock, and the bells waken Stoke, who is sleeping on a flockbed in his little *camera*. This room, though he is not one of the luxurious clerks whom the University scolds in various statutes, is pretty well furnished. His bed alone is worth not less than fifteen pence; he has a 'cofer' valued at twopence . . . and in his 'cofer' are his black coat, which no one would think dear at fourpence; his tunic, cheap at ten

used to be Stoke's *lotrix*, has been detected at last. Under pretext of washing for the scholars she has committed all manner of crimes, and is now in the Spinning House. Stoke wastes a malediction on the laundress, and dressing, as well as he may, runs down to the Cherwell, at 'Parsons' Pleasure,' I hope, and has a swim, for I find no tub in his room, or, indeed, in the *camera* of any other scholar. It is now time to go, not

to chapel, for 'Catte's Hall,' has no chapel, but to the parish Church, and Stoke goes very devoutly to St. Peter's, where we shall find him again later in the day in another mood. About eight o'clock he 'commonizes' with a Paris man, Henry de Bourges, who has an admirable mode of cooking omelettes, which makes his company much sought after at breakfast time. (The University in old times was full of French students, as Paris was thronged by Englishmen.) Lectures begin at nine, and first there is a lecture in the hall by the Principal of 'Catte's.' The lecturer receives his pupils in a bare room, where it is very doubtful if the students are allowed to sit down. . . . The principal is in the academic dress and wears a black cape, boots, and



BOCARDO, NORTH VIEW.



BOCARDO, SOUTH VIEW.

a hood. The undergraduates have no distinguishing costume. After an hour or two of *viva voce* exercises in the grammar of Priscian, preparatory lecture is over, and a reading man will hurry off to the 'schools,' a set of low-roofed buildings between St. Mary's and Brasenose. There he will find the Divinity school or lecture room, the place of honour, with medicine on one hand and law on the other; the lecture rooms for grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, music, geometry and astronomy; for metaphysics, ethics, and 'the tongues,' stretching down 'School Street' on either side. Here the Prælectors are holding forth, and all the newly-made 'Masters' of the Arts are bound to teach their subjects whether they like it or no."

We cannot

follow Mr. Stoke through all the scenes of his "day;" but we may say that, like the undergraduate of the present time, he "cuts lecture," and is sconded twopence for so doing; that in the afternoon he goes off to a "festival of his nation" in the town, where he dresses himself up in disguise, sings, dances, and takes a drop too much; then goes off into Bowmont-fields to try his hand at archery, or to play at "pyke staffe;" gets into a street row, narrowly escapes being taken up and put into Bocardo Tower, and brings the evening to a close by looking in at a supper party, given by a comrade who has just taken his degree. In his way home he exchanges shots with bow and arrows, seriously, but quite as a matter of course, with some of the men of another hall and the northern nations, but finally reaches Cattle Street in safety. Verily, Mr. Lang may well remark, that "these were rough times;" and doubtless the introduction of the College system under our Plantagenet sovereigns did much in the way of softening down such barbaric fashions.

We have not time to follow Mr. Lang through his sketches of the revival of learning, the slippery times of the Reformation, and those of Jacobean and Laudian Oxford, or of the University as it was under Queen Anne, and under the early sovereigns of the House of Hanover. It is enough to say that he brings upon the scene in rapid succession the pedantic James I. and his son

Charles I., the Puritans and Presbyterians of the Commonwealth, Archbishop Laud, Anthony à Wood, Dr. Fell, Tom Hearne, Dean Aldrich, Humphrey Prideaux, Dr. Johnson, the author of "Terra Filius," Gibbon, and Gilbert White, and even carries us into the present century with amusing sketches of Percy Bysshe Shelley and Walter Savage Landor in their undergraduate days. But for the details of these eras and of the great names connected with them we must refer our readers to Mr. Lang's pages.



MUNIMENT ROOM, MERTON COLLEGE.

Every Oxford reader will remember the name of "Bocardo," and most fancy doubtless that it was a part of Oxford Castle; but Mr. Lang's work will satisfy them that it was one of the gates and towers on the City wall and that it spanned the Corn Market close to St. Martin's Church. We are fortunately able, through the courtesy of the publishers, to reproduce the woodcut of "Bocardo" here, along with those of Muniment Room at Merton College, and the Cloisters

of Magdalen College.

Along with Mr. Lang's book we have great pleasure in saying a few words respecting another work on Oxford, of a totally different character; for it deals with the City rather than with the University, being a republication, under the authority of the Corporation of Oxford, of a series of extracts from its municipal records and other documents in its possession, illustrating the history of the town and city from the commencement of

the reign of Henry VIII. down to the middle of that of Queen Elizabeth. These extracts have been collected and edited by Mr. W. H. Turner, of the Bodleian Library, under the direction of the Town Clerk, Mr. R. S. Hawkins; and they treat of almost every conceivable subject—charters, giants, taxes, disfranchisements, licences, precedence, hospitals, roads, bridges, the election of mayors, chamberlains, bailiffs, &c.; contests between the town and the University; excommunications in the University Court; presentations to and resignations of parochial benefices, and a variety of other matters which are more interesting than the records of other municipal towns, because of the constant conflict between the City and the University authorities, which from generation to generation had at least the effect of preventing the annals of Oxford from becoming a blank. The book is arranged in strict chronological order, and it has one merit—no small one in the eye of an antiquary—that of being supplemented by an excellent index. The book is published in a "Roxburghe" binding, almost uniform with the works which are brought out under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls and the Record Office, to which, indeed, it bears a strong family likeness.

BOOK-PLATES

Notes on Book-plates.

By A COLLECTOR.

THE interesting Article on franks by Major Baillie (*THE ANTIQUARY*, No. i) has suggested to me the idea that a few memoranda upon a no less entertaining hobby, viz., the collecting of heraldic book-plates, would also be acceptable to many readers of this magazine. Now that collectors of them are so rapidly increasing in number, it would, I think, be quite superfluous to attempt here to point out all the attractions of a good assemblage of old book-plates, especially to those persons—whose name now is legion—who take an interest in heraldic and genealogical pursuits. They frequently furnish an authoritative and accurate delineation of a family's or a particular individual's crest and armorial bearings, which may be sought elsewhere in vain.

What memories of history, biography, and literature do not the more celebrated names call up; and what could be a more attractive arrangement than to collect autographs and book-plates together? A letter or a frank of some celebrated man, placed in one's album side by side with his book-plate and (where practicable) his portrait, would form a combination full of interest and suggestion to any cultivated mind.

But without further words of preface, I shall now follow the example of Major Baillie, by attempting a brief sketch of the contents of my own little collection, which, notwithstanding its comparatively small bulk, contains several very interesting book-plates, both those of a curious and quaint character, and others which represent some very eminent names.

To turn first of all to the older ones—the most ancient book-plate which I can boast of is that of the old library formerly belonging to King Edward VI.'s Grammar School at St. Alban's. It is a rather rudely executed woodcut, apparently engraved in the sixteenth century, perhaps soon after the foundation of the school. The device is a shield, surrounded by rough garniture, and bearing the arms of the Abbey, *azure*, a cross saltire, *or* (but no colours expressed). On a label below is the motto "*Mediocria Firma*," which is that now used by the Earls of Verulam. This old library was long kept in the Lady Chapel of the Abbey (where the school used to be held), and it contained many dilapidated old black-letter books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It was among them that Mr. Blades made his great discovery of a new and unique "Caxton," which is now, I believe, among the treasures of the British Museum.

Early in the last century must be the period of a curious old book-plate of the "Gray's Inn Library," having a griffin rampant, surrounded by scroll work, with a background representing rows of books on shelves. Another old one is that of "Tho^t Dalyson, Esq^r Jun^r, 1729," the arms within scrolls and shells, and a very quaint representation of a man in armour for the crest. The following are all very old book-plates which have the arms enclosed within many scrolls, wreaths, flowers, &c.:—"Fullerton

of Carstairs," "St. Clair of Herdmanston," "Johnstone," "Edwards," "Will^m Dyne," "Henry Jenkins," "John Symmons, Esq.," "Richard Benyon, Esq.," "Lancelot Charles Lee," "John Murray," William Simpson, Esq., and the curious name "Gamⁱ (Gama-liel) Milner." All these are highly ornamented in the odd style of the last century, which seems so out of place in conjunction with heraldic insignia, and greatly offends the taste in comparison with the simple and elegant representations of shields of the Middle Ages. In fact, most of them have no shields at all, the arms being placed inside all kinds of grotesque scrolls instead. Among my book-plates of this period and style is one of "Thos. Hesilrige," of the ancient family of Noseley, a member of which was Sir Arthur Haselrig, so prominent a character during the Commonwealth. Another old book-plate, of "W. Wynne," represents that important Welsh family.

I have a fair number of the book-plates of noblemen. Fine and early ones are—that of the Earl of Cork and Orrery; that of the Earl of Macartney, Ambassador to China in 1792; that of the Earl of Shelburne; that of John, Earl of Delawarr, with very interesting heraldic bearings and badges, and the quaint motto—"Four de ma vie." A later but very neat book-plate is that of Elizabeth Duchess of Beaufort. Other noblemen's are—Lord Berwick, Lord Ashburton, Lord Eardley, Lord Lilford, Lord Langdale, Eric Lord Reay, Lord Cadogan, and two different specimens of Lord Farnham. Legal names are—Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst and Lord Romilly, having his crest only, a crescent above a mountain. The Duke of Sussex, celebrated for his fine collection of Bibles, &c., used two book-plates, one bearing his complete achievement of arms, the other his monogram, within the Garter. A neat and elegant book-plate of Viscount Palmerston has the address, "Hanover Square," below the name. Turning to Cunningham's "Handbook," I find that "the beautiful brick-built house on the south-west side of the square" was long the residence of his family.

Among my book-plates of Baronets are—that of Sir Edm^d Thomas, a very old one, with quantities of scroll and flower ornamentation; that of "Robertus Smyth, Baronet-

tus," also old, and with plenty of similar ornament; and another old one of Sir Wm. Abdy, Chobham Place. Quite a little series is formed by the book-plates of the Lee family, of Hartwell, Bucks. Their library was dispersed a few years ago, and apparently many of the volumes had been in it ever since they were printed, some two hundred years or more, and contained inside their covers small collections (as it were) of book-plates, those of successive owners. I have those of Sir William Lee, Knt.; the Rev. Sir George Lee, Bart.; William Lee Antonie; and John Fiott (who was afterwards that well-known patron of literature and science); Dr. John Lee; also a later book-plate of Dr. Lee, bearing the Lee arms quarterly with Fiott.

Some book-plates have only the names of the owners' residences, such as "Littlecote," which is in Wiltshire, and is the seat of the Popham family. It recalls another great Commonwealth name, that of Admiral Popham. That of "Dogmersfield Library" is a fine heraldic book-plate, belonging to the St. John Mildmays, whose seat is in Hampshire.

The Hope family is represented by a handsome book-plate of General John Hope, with the curious crest of the Hopes—a globe split at the top, and above it a rainbow with a cloud at each end, and the appropriate motto—"At spes non fracta." This family is said to be descended from a Dutch merchant who settled in Edinburgh, and prospered and increased, the present head of it being the Earl of Hopetoun.

Two of my most interesting book-plates are those of the Wilberforces, father and son. That of William Wilberforce, the philanthropist, has simply a black spread eagle (in heraldic language, an eagle displayed *sable*) within a combination of scroll-work. His equally eminent son, Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford and Winchester, bore an escutcheon of pretence, with four quarterings, over the eagle; crest, the eagle alone, and motto—"Nos non nobis."

There are a good many literary celebrities represented in my collection. The oldest is the book-plate of David Hume, the philosopher and historian, with the motto—"True to the end." I have also those of—"W"

Landor; Henry Harris, Editor of the *Times* (called the "Thunderer"); Julius Charles Hare; John Forster; and William Blackwood, the publisher. Among antiquaries and authors are the book-plates of Francis Douce, John Bruce, George Ormerod, Admiral W. H. Smyth (eminent as an astronomer and numismatist), the late Col. Francis Cunningham, the accomplished editor of several of our old dramatists; and an old book-plate of the author, antiquary, and publisher, J. B. Nichols. I must not forget a series of book-plates of coin-collectors—including that of Mark Cephas Tutet, a London merchant, and eminent coin-collector of the last century; that of Stanesby Alchorne, of the Tower, whose collection was sold in 1851; that of William Bentham, F.S.A., who also had a fine cabinet of coins; and that of J. H. Beaufoy, the collector of a splendid series of London tradesmen's tokens, which he presented to the City Library, Guildhall.

I have several book-plates bearing punning devices, examples of what is called "canting heraldry," or sometimes "armes parlantes." Such are those of Thomas Martin, whose crest is a marten; Henry Corbett, or a crow or corbie *sable*; John Moore, crest, a Moor's head; Alexander Trotter, crest, a horse trotting; Charles Paget, crest, a hand holding a scroll inscribed "*Deo Paget*."

I shall conclude with the description of a few book-plates, not heraldic, which I may call "pictorial." Two may almost be denominated bits of landscape engraving; the first, inscribed "T. W. Greene, Lichfield," has a pretty little view, with a stone bearing the owner's arms resting against a tree in the foreground. The second, beautifully engraved by Allen of Birmingham, is, however, a curious subject. The owner's name, "James Yates," is inscribed on a wall, below which the spout of a drain empties into a small pool. Another pictorial book-plate, with the name of Galton, represents a figure of Britannia, with helmet and spear, seated upon a pile of books, her left arm resting on an oval shield emblazoned with the owner's family coat. Last, is a book-plate said to have been engraved by Thomas Bewick. It is a small woodcut, representing an oval buckler, which is inscribed, "T. BELL, 1797," resting against the stump of a broken

and decayed tree. The signature of Thomas Bell is engraved in fac-simile below.

Finally, may I express the hope that other collectors will send up, from time to time, descriptions of rare, old, and curious book-plates which they may happen to meet with, and that the Editor will kindly find a corner for them in the *THE ANTIQUARY*?

Reviews.

The Poets Laureate of England. By WALTER HAMILTON (Elliot Stock, Paternoster Row.)



THE publisher has done well to issue a cheap edition of this work, for now that Tennyson's collected poems can be had for a few shillings, it is only reasonable to suppose that a book containing a biography of the Laureate, together with some curious bibliographical information about his poems, would be welcome to his admirers. The singularly successful career of Mr. Tennyson does not present so many features of dramatic interest as do the lives of some of his predecessors, still he has at times been somewhat severely criticised, and this volume contains some curious details with reference to "Old Ebony's" attacks on the early poems, and Lord Lytton's satire in the "New Timon," to which Tennyson replied in two poems published in *Punch*, in 1846, signed "Alcibiades." Then, again, some hints, useful to collectors, are given concerning those poems of the Laureate which are now difficult to obtain, such as his Cambridge prize poems, "Timbuctoo," and others, which have long since been out of print, or are suppressed. Of the preceding Laureates the biographies are more complete; and as the list commences with Geoffrey Chaucer, who was appointed Court poet five hundred years ago, and contains such names as Gower, Spenser, Ben Jonson, Will Davenant, Dryden, Shadwell, Rowe, Colley Cibber, Thomas Warton, Southey, and Wordsworth, it will be seen that it embraces a most important portion of our literary history.

A novel feature, and by no means the least interesting part of the book, is the curious collection of epigrams, satires, parodies, and lampoons which have at various times been directed against the Laureates and their works; in search of these *jeux d'esprit* the author seems to have expended much labour, and they certainly assist a lazy student over the ground, many of them being remarkably smart.

Thus, in the account of Colley Cibber, we have numerous satirical verses, which help to explain the events of his remarkable career, together with a full account of his quarrel with Pope, which led the latter to make Cibber the hero of "The Dunciad," an honour which was quite undeserved, for Cibber, frivolous and foppish as he was, was a bright clever man, and a splendid comedian; a poor poet, it is true, but by no means a "Dunce." Why does the author follow in Dr. Doran's footsteps, and bury poor

Cibber in Westminster Abbey? He really was buried in some little foreign church in the East end of London; and it seems curious that so little should be known of the last home of the hero of Pope's immortal satire.

In the case of the Rev. Laurence Eusden the information is very meagre; this is not surprising however, for he was certainly the least worthy of all the Laureates; he drank himself to an early grave, and his life and his works are alike forgotten. Still, for the sake of uniformity, it would be well to know where he died and was buried, facts which the author has been unable to discover. Can any of our readers supply the missing link? These, however, are small matters, and when we turn to the historical account of the origin of the office we see that every authority of any weight has been consulted; John Selden and Warton especially being quoted. There are also some interesting details of the office as it has existed in other countries, such as the celebrated *Joux floraux* in France; and an account is given of the City Poets, for until 1724 the Lord Mayors of London had salaried poets to sing their great achievements.

The records of the Lord Chamberlain's office have been examined by Mr. Hamilton, and even in those prosaic documents the author has discovered a curious and interesting statement with regard to Shadwell, the Laureate who succeeded the Catholic Dryden, on the accession of the Protestant William.

The author appears to have made himself quite at home in his subject, and has written about it in a genial style, losing no opportunity of bringing in an anecdote or an epigram, which, if not always quite *à propos*, does not interfere with the more serious and useful information contained in the book.

Gilds: their Origin, Constitution, Objects, and Later History. By CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.S.A., F.S.S., F.R.H.S., Barrister-at-law. (Printed for Private Circulation.)

Mr. Cornelius Walford, the author of that voluminous and important work, "The Insurance Cyclopædia," has reprinted for circulation amongst his friends the article on "Guilds," or as he prefers to write the word—"Gilds." The Paper is really a most learned and valuable contribution to the history of the past, and thoroughly exhaustive of the subject. We will venture to say that scarcely one of our best and most learned antiquaries has or can have any idea, till he has read this treatise, of the extent to which the system of religious and secular association and confraternities, under the general name of Gilds, prevailed during the Middle Ages in all the large cities of England, and also on the Continent, and how the system extended itself even into our country parishes. The City Companies of London, Bristol, and a few of our larger towns, are scanty survivals of these ancient institutions which helped to bind man to man, and to keep up the ties of social existence on a sacred and religious basis. Mr. C. Walford traces the Gild system from the ancient Jews, Athenians, Spartans, and Romans, down to the time when the Christian faith became the established religion of Europe, and thence he carries its history down through the Anglo-Saxon times to the days of our Norman and Plan-

taget kings, and eventually down to the Reformation, when that system was ruthlessly and cruelly broken up.

Mr. Walford records in minute detail the regulations which show the very various objects which these Gilds had as their ends and aims. He shows that first and foremost among these ends was the care for the fitting burial of the dead members of the Gild; with which was joined help to the poor, the aged, and the infirm; assistance to those who were unfortunate, having been reduced to poverty by misfortune, as by fire, flood, or robbery; the advancement of loans under special circumstances; the portioning of poor maidens either on their marriage or on entering a religious house; the release of prisoners; the helping of pilgrims on foreign travels, and the entertainment of pilgrims on their journeys at home. In some cases the benefits of the Gilds extended beyond its members, and embraced such objects as the repairs of churches, roads, and bridges, and the maintenance of free schools and their masters.

For an account of the internal management of Gilds, generally and severally, their officers, rules, regulations, days of meeting, religious celebrations, &c., and the points in which they resembled and differed from the modern insurance associations, we must refer the student of past history to Mr. Walford's Article which is to be found *in extenso* in the fifth volume of his "Insurance Cyclopædia." Our only regret is that such a reprint as this should have been "for private circulation" only; in the interest of both ecclesiastical and secular historians it ought to be made *publici juris*, as a really valuable contribution to the "study of the past."

The Philosophy of Handwriting, by Don Felix de Salamanca (Chaito and Windus), is a reprint, with additions, of some hundred and fifty autographs of distinguished characters, with a few critical remarks thereon. As these remarks do not seem to lay down any precise rules for distinguishing various classes of handwriting or "cheirography," we think that "philosophy" is scarcely the term to apply to such a book; but we can certify to the fact that the observations of Don Felix de Salamanca are amusing and worth reading, and may well serve to wile away a leisure hour. The reproduction of the autographs in most cases are wonderfully exact; and they go far to confirm the old saying that a volume of autographs is "a collection of the worst specimens of great men's handwriting." We recommend the attention of our readers especially to the Editor's remarks in his Preface (pp. 1, 2) on Cheiromancy and on ancient works which treat of autographs in general.

Æsop's Fables.—Messrs. Gray and Co., of Goldsmith's Row, Gough Square, have published, by subscription at a guinea, an imitation of the original edition of the above "rare and wonderful" book. The work is a reprint in old-faced type, point for point, word for word, and line for line, of the celebrated and only known edition of 1669, by Sir Roger L'Estrange. This edition contains the "moral" and "reflection" to each fable; the Life of Æsop. The frontispiece represents Æsop the Slave in the midst of the animals, whom he has taught to speak in various tongues, and

who here figure in grotesque disguises. The typography throughout, we need scarcely add, is all that could be desired, and with regard to both printing and binding it reflects the highest credit on all concerned in its production. In fact, it is such as must please the curious book-collector.

In *An Exact Survey of the City of London and Westminster, ye Borough of Southwark, and the Country near ten miles round*, Mr. E. Stanford, of Charing Cross, has issued in photo-lithography a fac-simile of the "survey" of John Rocque, originally engraved by Richard Parr, and published between 1741 and 1745. The work comprises sixteen sheets, and is executed upon a scale of five and a quarter inches to the mile. It extends from Harrow-on-the-Hill on the north-west to Woodford and Snaresbrook on the north-east, and from Hampton Court on the south-west to Chiselhurst on the south-east. The outlying sections of the "survey," compared with a map of the present day, show at a glance the great increase that has taken place in the growth of London since the map was first published. This is particularly noticeable in the north-western districts: Portman Square and Quebec Street are represented as the extreme end of London Proper in that direction, a pathway across the fields leading from Quebec Street to the "Yorkshire Stingo," at the end of New Road, and so on to Lissing Green. Kilburn, Paddington, Hampstead, and other villages are clearly marked; but in lieu of the long lines of bricks and mortar with which they are now connected with the great metropolis, here we have green fields and hedgerows, and long stretches of cultivated land, or patches of wood and water. The same remarks apply also to the southern districts of Dulwich, Kennington, Walworth, &c.

An Exact Delineation of the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof, together with ye Burrough of Southwark, and all ye Throughfares, Highwaies, Streets, Lanes, and Common Allies within ye same, by Richard Newcourt, gent., and originally engraved by William Fairthorne, has also been republished by Mr. Stanford. This map, which comprises twelve sheets, gives us a "bird's-eye" view of London as it appeared in the middle of the seventeenth century. What the extent of London was at that time may be judged from the fact that the map extends only from Clerkenwell and Shoreditch on the north to St. George's-in-the-Fields, and St. Mary's, Bermondsey, on the south; and from Stepney and Limehouse on the east to St. Giles's Fields on the west. What is now Oxford Street, is in this map marked as "the way from Paddington," whilst the present thoroughfare of Piccadilly is merely known as "the way from Knightsbridge unto Piccadilly Hall." The City wall, with its gates, is duly indicated in this map, and so also is the scaffold for the execution of State criminals on Tower Hill; whilst old St. Paul's, old London Bridge, Baynard's Castle, the Savoy, Exeter House, and the other stately buildings that fringed the Thames between the City and Westminster are fully represented. This map has been carefully engraved from the original by Mr. George Jarman.

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

THE following is the text of a memorial lately addressed to the Treasury by the Society of Antiquaries:—

1. We, the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London, beg respectfully to call the attention of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the serious inconvenience and difficulties experienced by historical inquirers in consequence of the virtual inaccessibility of a large series of National and other records.

2. In doing so we may be allowed to express the gratitude and satisfaction which we, in common with all students, feel for the admirable materials already published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, which we urge should be supplemented by another and equally important class of documents not comprised under the head of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain."

3. We refer to the contents of the National archives, rich beyond those of any other country in contemporary records from an early period. Many of these are of the highest historical value: for instance, the uninterrupted series of Chancery Rolls, in which are registered the Acts of Government in the form of letters and warrants of officers of all denominations; grants of land and privileges, and appointments to public offices; the Accounts of the Crown, such as the great Rolls of the Pipe, in which the receipts and expenditure of the Revenue in all their branches are minutely recorded; much State correspondence, and the voluminous records of proceedings in the courts of law. These date from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and afford most precious materials for filling up the deficiencies of contemporary chroniclers and for tracing the growth of our National institutions.

4. From the commencement of the present century the historical value of the public records has been recognised by successive Governments, and Commissions appointed to provide for their preservation and to make them accessible to literary inquirers. Under the auspices of these Commissions a series of publications from the records was commenced, but various causes brought about the discontinuance of the undertaking. Many of the works, however—fragmentary though some may be—are yet invaluable, and it may reasonably be expected that what was then projected and commenced may now be resumed and continued with the aid of Her Majesty's Government, especially when it is remembered that publications of such a scope and on such a scale are beyond the reach of unassisted individual enterprise.

5. Other classes of documents there are of general interest, though not preserved in the National archives, such as the records of municipal bodies and family muniments and correspondence, and we need hardly point out how inaccessible these are, and how much to be feared is the loss of them by fire and other casualties. In the interests of local and family history it is most

desirable that selections from these documents—especially those of earlier date—should as soon as possible be published, and placed beyond the reach of destruction.

6. These reasons have weighed so forcibly with foreign Governments that there is scarcely a single Continental State which has not published, or is not publishing, a National "Codex Diplomaticus," without which it is impossible to understand or to describe the growth of social institutions, or the various details of early National life.

7. Works compiled from these public and private sources, and printed inexpensively, would find a sale which would to a considerable degree repay the original outlay.

8. The Society of Antiquaries of London is willing to offer all the assistance in its power in designing and superintending such a series of publications.

9. It can point with some confidence to several works of a similar character, which have been issued under its auspices and have acquired a high reputation, as evidence of its capacity in this respect. Not to mention the assistance rendered by this Society to the Government of the day at the close of the last century in the publication of the great Domesday Book, many details of which were then submitted to the Society for approval and advice, it may be permitted to refer to the great Norman Rolls, edited for the Society by Mr. Stapleton, the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward I., the Ordinances for the Government of the Royal Household, and Layamon's Chronicle of Britain, not to mention the vast amount of historical documents which lie scattered in the pages of the *Archæologia* during the century of the existence of that publication.

10. It will be for their Lordships to determine whether the present moment is unfavourable for making a grant from the public funds for the objects set forth in this memorial. We hope, however, that the objects themselves will meet with the approval of their Lordships, and if so we would ask leave to suggest that an annual grant of 2000*l.* might with advantage be made at a convenient opportunity from the Public Exchequer, to be expended, under the responsibility of this Society, in the publication of National records not provided for by existing grants.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

CARNARVON.

"Every one," says the *Athenæum*, "will hail the move made by the Society in this direction with cordial satisfaction. There can be no doubt that the untimely end to which extravagance and general mismanagement brought the old Record Commission left incomplete a large amount of projected work which is not covered or provided for by the existing grants. It is obvious, for example, that the Pipe Rolls could not properly or conveniently be brought within the scope of the Series of the Master of the Rolls. The same might be said of a new edition—so greatly needed—of the 'Codex Diplomaticus.' It is to be hoped, therefore, that the effort made by this venerable Society to fill this and other *lacunæ* may be crowned with ultimate if not immediate, success. We fear it is scarcely probable that the pressure now laid on the finances of the Government will admit even of so small a grant as that indicated by the memorial."

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Dec. 11.—Dr. C. S. Percevall, Treasurer, in the Chair.—After the transaction of some formal business, Mr. P. O. Hutchinson communicated an account of some curious and, as it would seem from local traditions, ancient circular patches on a hill near Sidmouth.—Mr. G. Payne, Jun., gave an account of a discovery he had recently made at Chalkwell, near Sittingbourne, of a Roman lead coffin, the lid of which he exhibited, together with two gold armillæ, a jet armilla, and a small gold ring, which were found inside the coffin. Outside the coffin had been placed two large pitchers of red clay, one of them containing two small, white, transparent glass cups, the whole being shattered into fragments by the pick. At the foot was a jug of fine, hard, flesh-coloured ware, originally painted black. On the coffin lid were two diamond-shaped designs, with an X-shaped ornament between them, which appear to have been moulded from a twisted thong. In the centre of each diamond was figured what seemed at first sight a sort of monogram of an I and a B, but which was more probably a representation of an ancient yoke. These also occur above and below the X ornament. There are also plain circular discs over the surface of the lid. Mr. Payne stated that the sides of the coffin itself were partially ornamented in a similar manner. From the size of the armlets and of the ring the interment was evidently that of a very young person. In fact, Mr. Payne stated that traces of the second teeth (not yet come through) were observable.—Mr. G. Leveson-Gower exhibited an interesting collection of Roman remains found on his estate at Titsey Place, Surrey, and communicated an account of successive excavations made by him at Titsey and at Limpsfield, in the vicinity of the "Pilgrims' Way," which runs through his property.—Mr. W. K. Foster exhibited a collection of objects found by himself in the lake dwellings at Peshiera. Many of these objects bore a close resemblance to those figured in Mr. Lee's translation of Dr. Keller's great work on lake dwellings, but some of them seemed to present new types.

Jan. 8.—Mr. E. Freshfield was elected a Vice-President. A letter from Lord Tenterden was read, expressing the regret of the Marquis of Salisbury that he could not with propriety address the Italian Government with respect to the reported restorations of St. Mark's, at Venice. The Council of the Society therefore considered that no useful purpose would be served by pursuing the matter further.

In answer to the memorial (see above) submitted to the Treasury, Sir Ralph Lingen addressed to the Society a letter expressing regret that no vote in aid of the work of editing historical papers can be included in the estimates of the coming financial year, whatever may be done at a future date.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Jan. 7.—Mr. T. Morgan in the Chair.—Mr. Watling reported the discovery of some fine Roman bronze vases at Ixworth, Suffolk.—Mr. E. Loftus Brock described the works in progress at the Tower of London.—Mr. R. Allen read a paper describing a prehistoric cist, found at Kilmartin, Argyllshire, and explained its carvings, which, he said, are almost unique in Great Britain.

A paper on "Ancient English Guilds" was read by Mr. S. H. Jeayes.—Several articles of interest were exhibited, including a shot found at Allington Castle, in Kent, which was probably a relic of the siege of that building.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—Nov. 4.—Dr. S. Birch, President, in the Chair.—A number of new members were elected.—A communication sent from Mossul, by Mr. H. Rassam, giving an account of his excavations in Assyria, &c., was read. The Paper will be printed in a future part of the *Transactions*, with plans and drawings of the different sites excavated.—A communication, entitled "Le Décret de Phtah Totunen en faveur de Ramsès II. et de Ramsès III.," by M. E. Naville, was read. In this paper M. Naville gave translations of two stelæ. The first, erected in the great temple of Abu Simbel, by Rameses II., recorded his victories in thirty-seven lines of hieroglyphics. The other stele was that erected by Rameses III. upon one of the pylons of the temple which he built to Ammon at Medinet Habou, and a copy of that erected by Rameses II.

Dec. 8, the Rev. Mr. Lowy read two interesting papers on the Samaritans, their religion, literature, and relations with the Jews. A short discussion took place, in which several of the members joined.

Jan. 6.—Anniversary meeting, Dr. S. Birch in the Chair.—The Report, which gave the number of members as 571, having been read and adopted, and officers chosen for the ensuing year, the hon. secretary, Mr. Arthur Cates, read an interesting communication, giving an account of "the Monuments and Inscriptions on the Rocks of the Nahr-el-Kelb River in Syria," from Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, who is now travelling in that country for the purpose of archaeological explorations. The paper was the result of two excursions, made on the 25th September and the 1st October last, to the rocky pass of the Nahr-el-Kelb, or Dog River, the Lycus of the classical geographers, where it falls into that part of the Mediterranean called St. George's Bay, as being the traditional scene of the English champion's fight with the dragon, whose blood still stains the ferruginous rills which flow into the Bay of Beyrout. Mr. Boscawen described in great detail the journey of seven miles from that important Syrian town which brought him to the open-air museum to which Egyptian and Assyrian conquerors contributed so many centuries ago their triumphal inscribed slabs, and sometimes their statues as well. A sufficiently minute account was given by the writer of the position, shape, size, and present state of preservation of the tablets, some notice being taken of the description given by earlier explorers from Herodotus downwards.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 15.—Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., presiding.—Papers were read by Mr. Sydney Robjohns on the *Jani Anglorum*, the *Epinomis*, and other works of John Selden; also by the Rev. J. G. Fleay on the known lists of actors, from the opening of London theatres in 1577 to their closing in 1640, as connected with the history and literature of England. Discussions followed the reading of both papers, and it was remarked that Mr. Fleay had thrown much new light on Shakspeare as a player, and had also satisfactorily accounted for cer-

tain plays being erroneously ascribed to him. It was agreed that Mr. Fleay's paper should be printed in Vol. IX. of the Society's *Transactions*. Five members were admitted, and many valuable books received as gifts to the library.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Dec. 17.—Joseph Haynes, Esq., in the Chair.—A paper was read by Dr. Waldstein, "On the Group of *Hermes and Dionysos*, by Praxiteles, recently discovered at Olympia" in the Heraeum at that place, and which was ascribed to that sculptor by Pausanias (v. 17, 3). Dr. Waldstein pointed out that doubt had been cast on this attribution by some recent German critics, who were inclined to give it to a grandson of Praxiteles, who bore the same name. He, however, argued from a minute criticism of the sculpture that there was really little ground for this theory, as the artistic character of the *Hermes* harmonises completely with that of all the works which have been hitherto associated with the name of the elder Praxiteles, who is believed also to have greatly influenced Lysippus in the canon of human proportion constructed by that sculptor. He then showed how remarkably the topographer's account had been verified by the discoveries of the German archaeologists, who, in the spring of 1877, came upon a building precisely answering to the Heraeum. Their triumph reached its height when, little by little, the beautiful lines of a youthful figure, firmly embedded in the fragments of a wall which had fallen over it, came to light. Some parts of it had not yet been found, but fragments of the figure of a little child, formerly seated on the principal figure's left arm, were picked out of the rubbish. The hand of a little child is clearly to be seen on the left shoulder of the *Hermes* bust.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Dec. 18.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.—A paper was read by Mr. Percy Gardner on the coins of Elis. The writer divided the history of the district into fifteen periods, beginning with the Persian wars and ending with the reign of Caracalla, and assigned to each period its appropriate coins. He also attempted an explanation of the principal types of Elis, such as the eagle and the thunderbolt, and pointed out their close connection with the Olympic festival, over which the inhabitants of Elis presided.—Another paper by Mr. Gardner was laid before the Society, treating of solar symbols on the coins of Macedon.—Miss Hogg communicated a paper on a hoard of late Roman coins recently discovered at Baconthorpe, in Norfolk.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—Dec. 9.—Mr. W. R. S. Ralston in the Chair.—At the first evening meeting of the Folk-Lore Society, Mr. Coote, F.S.A., read a paper upon "Catskin—the English and Irish *pean-d'âne*." The readers of the "Vicar of Wakefield" are familiar with Goldsmith's reference therein to a folk-tale which he calls "the Adventures of Catskin." This tale, which has been long lost, Mr. Coote reproduced to the English public, and identified with *pean-d'âne*, and an analogous story which is spread through Europe, Russia, and Albania included. Its origin was traced to a myth in the *Rig-Veda*.—Mr. Ralston disagreed with Mr. Coote's theory as to the origin of the story, but pointed out that in restoring the English and Irish version, the author of the paper

had done good service to the students of folk-tales, as Dr. Reinhold Köhler, the most eminent authority on this branch of folk-lore, had set the whole power of the British Museum to accomplish this object but without success. Mr. D. Nutt and the Rev. J. Lang also took part in the discussion.—We are glad to see that the idea of holding meetings of the Society has begun so well, and we trust that by other papers, of the same kind as Mr. Coote's, the success of the project may be assured.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Dec. 5.—Dr. J. A. H. Murray, President, in the Chair.—The paper read was by Mr. H. Sweet, on "The History of English Sounds and Dialects," Part I. The present paper dealt with the history of the English dialects in the middle period, and their development out of the Old-English ones. Mr. Sweet gave a survey of the materials for the study of the old dialects, and of the principles of determining the value of MS. evidence, remarking that only a small proportion of existing MSS. represent a pure dialect, or, indeed, a possible language. He gave great prominence to the influence of the dialects on one another, and described their history as a series of partial levellings over varying areas at different periods. West-Saxon as a separate dialect became extinct in the twelfth century, being absorbed into Mercian, although it communicated many of its own distinctive features of the latter.

Dec. 19.—Dr. J. A. H. Murray, President, in the Chair.—Two papers were read:—(1) "*Dare*, to 'give' and '*dere* to 'put' in Latin," by J. P. Postgate, M.A., in which the current view of *credere*, &c., containing the root *dha* (place) was opposed on the ground of *dh* never becoming *d* in Latin, but regularly *f*, as in *facio*, *frenum*, from *dha*. The view that *dh* in these words might have been regarded as medial, in which position the change to *d* is regular, was also opposed. The general conclusion was that these words are compounds of *da* (give).—(2) "English Etymologies correcting some of Professor Skeat's, Part II.," by Mr. H. Nicol. The etymologies discussed were those of "affray," "attire," "badger," "breeze," "cinders," and "cotive."

VICTORIA (PHILOSOPHICAL) INSTITUTE.—Jan. 6.—A paper upon "The Religion of the Druids" was read by Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., in which he compared the religion of the Druids with that existing in other Northern countries at the time. Considerable discussion afterwards took place.—From a statement made at the commencement of the evening by Captain F. Petrie, the honorary secretary, it appears that since 1871, when the Society scarcely numbered 200 members, it has made much progress in carrying out its objects, and at the close of 1879 had upwards of 800 members, a large number being American and Colonial; and it was expected that as soon as the numbers reached a thousand, the Council would be in a position to meet the pressing necessity that existed for a fuller development of its established objects.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 12.—Paper read by Mr. John G. Waller, Vice-President, on "The course of the Tyburn."

CITY CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD PROTECTION

SOCIETY.—At a meeting, held Jan. 16th, it was stated that the Rector of St. Margaret Pattens, Rood Lane, had received a notice from the Metropolitan Inner Circle Railway, scheduling the churchyard of that parish to make way for a new street. The Society had also communicated with the Town Clerk of Exeter on the proposed removal of five of the City churches there; but a reply had been received, stating that the project had been abandoned on account of the refusal of the Dean and Chapter to sanction such removal. A resolution was passed, thanking the Dean and Chapter for their refusal.—Mr. Gilbert Scott has promised to read a paper, penned by his father, the late Sir Gilbert Scott, on the subject of removing the churches in the City of London, at some future day.—Letters were read from the Poet Laureate and the Slade Professor of Art at Oxford, adding their names as Vice-Presidents.

PROVINCIAL.

EPHING FOREST AND ESSEX NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.—The inaugural meeting of this Club was held at Buckhurst Hill, Jan. 10, R. Meldola, Esq., in the Chair.—The objects of the Club, as set forth in the proposed rules, are as follows:—"The investigation of the Natural History, Geology, and Archaeology of Essex (special attention being given to the fauna, flora, geology, and antiquities of Epping Forest); the publication of the results of such investigations; the formation of a library of works of local interest and other publications, and the dissemination amongst its members of information on Natural Science and Antiquities." Excursions, under skilful direction, to various localities of interest to the Naturalist and Antiquary, will also be a main object of the Club.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—At the December meeting of this Society, Mr. W. Wareing Faulder read a paper describing eight antique swords which he exhibited. The first, he pointed out, was interesting on account of its bearing *English* inscriptions on its blade. Although most old swords were inscribed, it was rare to find any of a date earlier than the time of Charles II. bearing English words. This sword was a rapier of the time of Elizabeth, with a perforated cup-hilt. It was inscribed "For me Christ resolved to dy," and "Who haves me let him ware me." The latter inscription was discussed, and *hates* suggested instead of *haves*. The second sword was of rare form, and had been found under peculiar circumstances, having been taken from a coffin discovered in the tomb of a Knight Templar of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The third had a silver hilt very beautifully chased and embossed, and had been dug up on the field of a battle fought on July 2, 1644, between Royalists and Cromwellians. It had probably been dropped by one of the former in the flight to which they were put by the Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Myddleton near Oswestry. The other swords exhibited were a long horseman's broadsword of the time of Charles I., a very beautiful Venetian sword of about A.D. 1550, a quaint sword of the time of Charles I., with a hilt embossed and chased, among the ornaments being the head of a cavalier, in whose mouth was held a short pipe, very similar to those now in use, and two long rapiers of the time of

Elizabeth, with very elaborate and finely wrought hilts.

GLASGOW GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Dec. 17.—John Young, Esq., F.G.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.—After the election of four new members, Mr. T. Steel exhibited a large disc-shaped calcareous nodule found during the excavation for some new docks at Greenock. The Chairman referred to the chemical composition of such nodules, and several of the members spoke on the same subject.—Dr. J. J. Dobbie then read a paper on the occurrence of rare minerals in the granite veins of Hittero, Flekkefjord, Norway. The Chairman, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Thomson, and others having made some remarks on Dr. Dobbie's paper and collection of specimens, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to him.

BATLEY FIELD NATURALISTS' SOCIETY.—Dec. 6.—Mr. George Jessop, who occupied the Chair, made a few remarks on the past history of the Society and the importance of the study of natural history. He urged the members most earnestly, whatever branch of natural history they devoted themselves to, to study it on scientific principles.—From the Report, which was afterwards read, it appears that the Society, during the summer season, had had five rambles and, besides the usual monthly meetings, three lectures—two on geology and one on botany. The members had also paid a visit to a coal mine, which was a source of pleasure as well as profit, as it gave to those who are studying geology the facility of seeing the various formations in their natural state.

LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Jan. 15.—The chief business was the election of officers and passing of accounts. Reginald Harrison, Esq., F.R.C.S., was elected President; Mr. C. Potter, Vice-President; Mr. J. Harris Gibson, Hon. Sec.; Mr. C. A. Watters, Hon. Treasurer. The Treasurer's accounts showed a balance of 10*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* in favour of the Society.

MANCHESTER LITERARY CLUB.—Dec. 20.—Mr. George Milner, President, in the Chair.—Dr. Samelson presented to the Club a large photograph of Westmacott's monument to the Rev. John Clowes, the rector of St. John's, placed in the church by the congregation in 1819.—Mr. Abel Heywood, Jun., read a paper on English Almanacs during the second Stuart and Revolutionary Periods. He said that during this time the issue of these publications was statutorily monopolised by the Stationers' Company and by the University of Cambridge, and consequently we are able to form a much better estimate of the whole of the publications of this class than we could possibly do in any other department of literature, if, indeed, in defiance of Elia, we may admit almanacs to be literature at all.—The paper evoked an interesting conversation.

PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION.—Dec. 11.—The Rev. W. S. Lach Szymma, vicar of St. Peter's Newlyn, delivered a lecture on the Cornish language. The numerals were the part of the language at present most interesting. It was curious that people should have continued to count in Cornish after they used English for other purposes, and the memory of the numerals up to 20 should have survived to the present day among a few

old folk. It seemed that the Cornish folk used the Celtic numerals for counting pilchards up to a score. The ancient dramas were the Scripture dramas—The Origo Mundi, the Passion, the Resurrection, the Death of Pilate, and the Ascension; the Beunaus Meriasek (the last discovered Cornish drama), and the Creation, of Jordan (the last drama of old Cornish). In addition to these there were several minor productions, and some more MSS. which, if the Cornish MS. Society should become a fact, might yet be published. The drama of "Beunaus Meriasek" was longer than most of Shakespeare's plays. Speaking of the Plân-an-guare, in which the old Cornish dramas were performed, he remarked that they were of considerable antiquarian importance, and showed, to his mind, a survival of the Roman amphitheatre in a Romano-British form. The "Beunaus Meriasek" dealt with history, mingled with legend, and the lecture concluded by detailing its plot.

KILLIN (PERTSHIRE) LITERARY SOCIETY.—Jan. 3.—Captain Stewart, the President, delivered the introductory lecture in connection with the Society. Taking for his subject "The Early Celtic Church in the Gaelic Kingdom of Scotland," the lecturer gave a lucid sketch of the early ecclesiastical condition of the kingdom from the third century upwards, distinguishing the prelatial and episcopal tendencies of the different sections of the Early Church,—between the followers of Augustin and those of St. Ninian, St. Columba, and St. Patrick; as also the difference between the Eremites or *Cuillidich*, and the *Deoraich* or missionary monks, in the time of Columba.

WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 15.—General Annual Meeting. The Report, which was read, contained full notices of church building and restoration in the diocese during the past year. The Dean of Worcester, Lord Alwyne Compton, has become a Vice-President of the Society.

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—Dec. 16.—Mr. William Hale, President, in the Chair.—The Secretary read the Annual Report, which was unanimously adopted on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. R. B. Morgan. The Balance Sheet was submitted by the Secretary (the Treasurer being absent), and was unanimously approved, on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. A. Reading. The President then delivered his Address.—A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President at the conclusion of the Address, on the motion of Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. F. E. F. Bailey.

DUMFRIESSHIRE AND GALLOWAY NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Jan. 9.—The following papers were read:—"Notes on the Stone Age," by J. Gibson Starke, Esq., F.S.A.; "Local Museums," by Mr. M. Lennon, of Dumfries.—Dr. Grierson, of Thornhill, and Mr. Gibson Starke, exhibited a number of fine celts, flint arrowheads, stone hammers, and other remains of the stone age. Nearly all were found in this district. A series of seven fine stone hammers, from the Society's Cabinet, were also exhibited.—Mr. Lennon, in his paper, after referring to the three museums of the district—The Observatory Museum, the Thornhill Museum, and the Kirkcudbright Museum—said that all local museums should

be kept strictly to their purpose, which was to illustrate the local flora and fauna, and the antiquities of a strictly-defined district.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—Jan. 12.—Rev. Thomas Maclauchlan, LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.—Mr. John R. Findlay communicated a description of an ancient stone cross near Hatton House, Ratho. The cross is about five feet high, and about one foot thick, and the same in width; it is of an ancient form, and boldly incised.—Mr. Cochrane-Patrick, LL.D., exhibited an extensive collection of bronze implements and weapons, beads of variegated glass, &c., and also some polished stone and flint implements peculiar to Ireland.—Dr. J. A. Smith, the Secretary, gave an account of the horn of a rhinoceros, preserved in the Museum of Science and Art, and is said to have been dug out of a marl-pit in Forfarshire.—Mr. Anderson read a paper on the remarkable group of Celtic bells in Glenlyon.—Mr. Stewart communicated a notice of the "healing stones of St. Fillan," which are still preserved at the mill at Killin.—The Rev. J. Urquhart gave an account of the finding of a beautifully-ornamented and elegantly-shaped sepulchral urn, which was discovered in a cairn near Kennysilloch, in the parish of Urquhart, Elginshire.

CLIFTON SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—Dec. 27.—The *Comedy of Errors* was the play for critical consideration.—Reports were brought from the following departments:—Historical References, by Miss Florence W. Herapath; Instrumental Music, by Mr. C. H. Sanders; Rare Words and Phrases, by Mr. L. M. Griffiths; Plants and Animals, by Dr. J. E. Shaw; Shakespeare's Play-craft, by Mr. J. A. Sanders; Various Readings, by Mr. A. H. Thurnam; Metre and Authorship by Miss Constance O'Brien; Demonology and Witchcraft, by Miss Florence O'Brien; Anachronisms, by Rev. B. S. Tucker, B.A.; and Grammar, by Mr. E. Thelwall, M.A.—Mr. P. A. Daniel's "Time-Analysis of *Comedy of Errors* (read with the Time-Analysis of the other Comedies at the meeting of the New Shakespeare Society on Nov. 8, 1878) was also brought before the Society.

BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Dec. 12.—Mr. T. T. Empsall in the Chair.—Mr. S. Margerison, of Calverley, read a paper on "The Calverley Family." The paper presented a chronological arrangement of the family history from the period of the founder down to the commencement of the sixteenth century, besides giving much collateral information of many other families of note with whom members of the family had intermarried, much of the material having been obtained from the Calverley documents deposited in the British Museum. The exhaustive treatment of the subject precluded the family history being carried beyond the year 1500, but the remainder will form material for another paper. At the close a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Margerison, on the motion of Dr. Maffey.

BATH NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.—Jan. 7.—Mr. H. D. Skrine, in the Chair.—Dr. Bird read a paper on the Pre-historic Races of Somerset and the adjoining Counties, in which he said that the early signs of the presence of man in his district are the earth tumuli or "tump" burial-

places. He concluded by remarking that there are traces of four distinct races of man occupying these districts before the Romans: the small, narrow, long-headed race of the earth tumuli; the tall and narrow long-headed race of the early stone tumuli; the mixed race of the long barrows; the short-headed race of the bronze period, mixed in many instances with a longer-headed race.—Mr. T. Browne read an article on the restoration of the roofs of the north aisle and Hungerford Chapel of Wellow Church, near Bath, the interest of the paper being increased by the exhibition of some carefully-drawn plans, drawings, and sections of the roof, and of some specimens of the decayed roof.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

INASMUCH as last Christmas Day fell on Thursday, the following lines, preserved among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, may be of interest to believers in prophetic lore:—

If Christmas Day on Thursday be,
A windy winter you shall see;
Winder weather in each week,
And hard tempests, strong and thick;
The summer shall be good and dry;
Corn and beasts shall multiply;
That year is good for lands to till;
Kings and Princes shall die by skill;
If a child that day born should be,
It shall happen right well for thee—
Of deeds he shall be good and stable,
Wise of speech and reasonable.
Whoso that day goes thieving about,
He shall be punished without doubt;
And if sickness that day betide,
It shall quickly from thee glide.

MR. ALFRED RIMMER, of Chester, in the first of a series of articles on "Our Old Country Towns," in *Belgravia*, tells the following story of the origin of the double rectory of Malpas, Cheshire:—"There is a tradition which is most rigidly held in the old town that on one occasion King James, who occupied much of his time in the north, spent an evening at Malpas, and met, as was to have been expected, the rector and his curate at the old Lion Hotel, enjoying a bottle of sack. He was incognito, and joined the company, and when the time came for reckoning the curate proposed that they should clear off the stranger's score, but the rector objected, saying it was not Malpas fashion. The tradition goes on to say that the king, when he arrived in London, wrote out a patent dividing the rectory into two, and giving the curate his choice of the moiety; and the chair in which he sat, a very curious ash one, is shown as the seat which the monarch used; but, unhappily for the legend, there is in the muniment-room at Cholmondeley Castle a deed conveying the site of a Chantry chapel to the Cholmondeley family, signed by both rectors, in the fourteenth century. But for all this, the tradition is an article of faith with the inhabitants."

THE salary of Andrew Marvell was 200*l.* per annum. This is seen from the following entry among the Thurloe State Papers:—"1658. Sept^{bris}. 3^o. To M^r. Andrew Marvell, being for one quar^{ter}. salary for attending the publique service, and was due 2^o. X^{bris}. 1657—00050*l.* or. ad." (Rawlinson MSS.; Bibl. Bodl., A 62, fol. 49).

It is well known that the citizens of London have always been loyal to the reigning dynasty, and that in the distribution of honours our City magnates have not been neglected by the crown, either in the eighteenth or nineteenth century. Since her Majesty came to the throne, she has bestowed baronetcies on the following gentlemen who came from "East of Temple Bar," Sir Matthew Wood, Sir John Pirie, Sir Wm. Magnay, Sir James Duke, Sir Francis G. Moon, Sir John Musgrove, Sir Sydney Waterlow, Sir Thomas Gabriel, Sir Sills J. Gibbon, Sir James C. Lawrence, and Sir Andrew Lusk, to say nothing of Sir John Easthope, Sir Morton Peto, and others, persons not distinctively civic, though connected with the City and commerce, and knights innumerable, who have served behind the counter, or fought their way gallantly to the front in the battle of—the warehouse. Our readers, however, may be glad of the following list of City Baronets and Knights in 1714—just twenty-three years after the accession of the House of Orange—when the whole of the Bench of Aldermen of the several wards appear to have handles before their names, and a good many after them also. We give the list on the authority of an article extracted from an old number of the *City Press*:—

"Aldersgate Ward, Sir Samuel Garrard, Bart.; Aldgate, Sir Samuel Stanier, Knt.; Bassishaw, Sir John Parsons, Knt.; Billingsgate, Sir William Ashurst, Knt.; Bishopsgate, Sir O. Buckingham, Knt.; Bread Street, Sir Richard Hoare, Knt.; Bridge Within, Sir Henry Furness, Knt.; Bridge Without, Sir F. Eyles, Knt.; Broad Street, Sir George Conyers, Knt.; Candlewick, Sir John Ward, Knt.; Castle Baynard, Sir W. Lewen, Knt.; Cheap, Sir W. Humfrys, Knt.; Coleman Street, Sir James Bateman, Knt.; Cordwainer, Sir G. Thorold, Bart.; Cornhill, Sir John Houlbon, Knt.; Cripplegate (Within and Without), Sir William Stewart, Knt.; Dowgate, Sir A. Crowley, Knt.; Farringdon Within, Sir W. Withers, Knt.; Farringdon Without, Sir Francis Child, Knt.; Langbourn, Sir John Fleet, Knt.; Lime Street, Sir R. Beachcroft, Knt. (who was Lord Mayor in that year); Portsoken, Sir John Cuss, Knt.; Queenhithe, Sir John Fryer, Bart.; Tower, Sir Charles Peers, Knt.; Vintry, Sir Thomas Abney, Knt.; Walbrook, Sir John Heathcote, Knt."

CALMLY looking at facts (observes the *Times*), it must be obvious that the reclamation of waste lands is one of the great practical problems of material improvement in Ireland. So it has been always considered. We find traces of it in the Brehon Laws, and in the earliest annals. The monks applied themselves to it, and Cork and Kildare owe their origin to monastic reclamations. In the intervals of the Civil Wars the same problems engaged minds so diverse as Spenser, Raleigh, Stafford, Cromwell, and Petty. In the latter part of the 18th century the Irish Parliament constructed a system of useful canals. In

1810 the Imperial Parliament instituted the celebrated "Bog Commission," of which the late Sir Richard Griffith, and the celebrated engineer, Nimmo, were the leading members. Their reports, known as the "Irish Bog Reports," are still valuable because the evils to which they called attention still exist. In 1836 another Commission, of which Archbishop Whately was chairman, made similar recommendations, and met with similar neglect.

UNTIL a comparatively recent period the term "Esquire"—the English equivalent of the Latin "Armiger"—was affixed to the names of none except men of good birth and professional standing. Men of inferior standing and position had "Mr."—that is Master, Magister—prefixed to their names, and thus a distinction between the two classes was kept up. Nowadays it has become a custom to add the three letters "Esq." to the names of tradesmen of the better class, although in the plural number and their collective capacity we style them "Messrs."—Messieurs. The use of the one term or the other is a mere trifle, of course; but "trifles" are, sometimes, things of importance; and it might, perhaps, be better if the old rule which our fathers observed had been followed by ourselves, and this for two reasons: Firstly, the extension of the term so as to include trade is etymologically wrong, seeing that it is applicable only to such as are entitled to bear arms; and in the second place, if there is anything of honour in the appellation, it is right that it should be retained for the benefit of the lower as well of the higher class, in order that it may serve as one of the incentives which work most powerfully on the ambition of the mercantile classes, by prompting them to that industry which, joined with other qualities, leads men to honour. It appears, however, that the tendency of honourable terms of distinction, like that of glaciers and rivers, is downwards. In the seventeenth century, in Scotland, the term "Mr." was reserved for clergymen, barristers, and other persons of consequence; while the mercantile classes were content with merely their naked christian and surnames, as John Adam and Patrick Miller. The prefix of "Mr." then came quietly and gradually down to the mercantile classes, from whom now it is rapidly passing another step lower, so as to include the better class of working men. Well, as they are to be voters henceforth, and therefore "Masters" in the world of politics, perhaps it is as well to allow them a title which recognises their newly-gained rights as a fact. We may add, as a matter of literary and etymological information, that the term "sir" (*sihor*, Gothic), which originally signified a lord, or *seigneur*, has gradually descended in the scale, until it is applied to nearly every person who comes under that which we so absurdly call the "respectable class."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

ART EXHIBITION AT AMSTERDAM.—The Society of Dutch Artists, "Arti et Amicitia," at Amsterdam, has intrusted to a committee the care of forming a loan exhibition of gold and silver objects of artistic value executed before the commencement of the present century. This exhibition will be held in the saloons of the Society, Rokin, Amsterdam, in April, May, and June next, and the committee wishes to

unite as many specimens of the following classes as may be obtained from churches, town-halls, corporations, museums, and the collections of private individuals who may consent to intrust them for some weeks to the custody of the Society:—Objects in gold and silver—1, used for the celebration of different rites; 2, used by public and private corporations; 3, for domestic use; 4, personal ornaments; 5, select coins and medals illustrating the history of art, or bearing names of engravers; 6, documents, portraits, engravings, books, &c., bearing upon goldsmiths and their work. Though it is the aim of the committee that the bulk of the exhibition shall consist of gold and silver works of Dutch origin, yet it would be very agreeable to them if, by the aid of English and other foreign collectors, they might succeed in giving to the exhibition an international character, which would enable the visitor to study and compare the works of art of different periods and different nations. Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, of Cirencester, has kindly undertaken to answer any questions that may be addressed to him by persons having objects that they propose to lend.

CIVIC CUSTOM.—An ancient custom, which occurs annually at the close of the year, has just been observed in the City—namely, the presentation of rolls of "livery cloth," as it is called, by the Court of Aldermen to various great officers of State, judges, and others. The list includes the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, the Vice-Chamberlain, Treasurer and Controller of Her Majesty's Household, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, besides certain of the high officials of the City—the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, the Town Clerk, and the City Solicitor. This custom can be traced back in the records of the City to the middle of the fifteenth century, the earliest recipients being the Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex and the Clerk of the Court of King's Bench, and there is no doubt that in its origin it was for favours shown to the City. It must have been in full practice before the Commonwealth, for immediately on the Restoration, in 1660, an order was made by the Court of Aldermen that the livery cloth should "be given to the great officers of State, the Judges, and others, according to ancient custom," and appointed a committee to oversee the same—a practice which has continued to this day, although the number of recipients in the City has been greatly diminished by the abolition of various offices, such as the Common Hunt and the Water Baliff.

AN OLD DERBYSHIRE MEASURE.—One of the most ancient local measures still in use in England is described by the Board of Trade in a recent Report prepared for Parliament. The measure referred to is the Miners and Brenners' Dish. Under the Derbyshire Mining Customs Acts of 1852, the dishes or measures for lead ore for the wapentake of Wirksworth and manor of Crich, are to be adjusted according to the Brazen Dish deposited in the Moot Hall at Wirksworth. This dish is said to hold about 14.047 imperial pints. It is rectangular, and bears an inscription setting forth (*inter alia*) that "This Dishe

was made the IIII day of October, the IIII yere of our Reign of Kyng Henry VIII., and that it is to remayne in the Moot Hall, at Wyksworth, hanging by a cheyne, so as the merchants or mynours may have resort to ye same at all tymes to make the tru measure after the same."—*High Peak News*.

THE old weather "saw" with regard to the winter season, which says "if the wind is south-westerly at Martinmas it keeps there till after Candlemas," appears to have no better foundation than the one for July, which promises forty days of rain after a wet St. Swithin's.



Antiquarian News.

A VALUABLE collection of engravings and woodcuts of Albrecht Dürer is now on view in Vienna.

THE Antiquarian Association of Appenzell is collecting materials for an Antiquarian Exhibition at Heiden, the popular health resort.

IT is stated that a valuable picture of David Teniers has been unexpectedly discovered at Pesth, in the house of the actor Maleczky.

THE National Portrait Gallery has acquired a portrait of Catherine of Braganza, by Huysman, painted in the ordinary English Court dress of the period.

THE Society of Antiquaries has received from the Admiralty an account of the discovery of some interesting relics of Christopher Columbus at San Domingo.

THE following are the names of the Associates lately elected Royal Academicians:—Messrs. J. E. Hodgson (painter) and H. H. Armstead (sculptor).

A COMMISSION has been formed in Paris for the purpose of organising a museum of casts from the antique. The right wing of the Trocadéro building is to be used for this purpose.

PROF. F. BLASS, of Kiel, has discovered on a sheet of Egyptian parchment a fragment of the *Μελανπηγὴ δεσμώτης* of Euripides, containing part of the speech of a messenger.

AMONG the promised contributions from Ireland to the literature of the season is a metrical translation of the "Chanson de Roland," from the pen of Mr. John O'Hagan, Q.C., of the Irish Bar.

A PAINTING by Sir F. Leighton, president of the Royal Academy, representing "Elijah in the Wilderness," has been presented to the Liverpool Art Gallery by Mr. A. G. Kurtz, on whose commission it was painted.

MR. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., and the Rev. J. E. Vaux, of Crondall, near Farnham, are busily engaged on a work to be entitled "Church Folk-Lore," dealing with the traditions which still hang about our parish churches.

ENGLISH Roman Catholics, headed by Sir G. Bowyer, have subscribed to purchase a picture by Francis,

the Bologna artist of the fifteenth century, and to present it to the Vatican Gallery, which does not possess any of his masterpieces.

A FRESCO painting, in the church at Patcham, near Brighton, has been lately laid bare, no less than thirty coatings of whitewash and two of paint having been removed. It is said to be a most perfect fresco of the Norman period.

THE museum of the Louvre is reported to have suffered some damage from the rapid thaw which set in after the late snowstorm. Paintings of French masters, Chardin and others, have been much affected by the dampness of the walls.

SION COLLEGE and its Library are about to be removed from London Wall to a new site on the Thames Embankment, between Blackfriars and the Temple. The old buildings will be pulled down, in order to form a site for warehouses.

THE obelisk at Alexandria, the subject of recent remonstrances against the plan for removing it to the United States, has been lowered from its place—which it has occupied for nearly two thousand years—in order that it may be taken across the Atlantic.

SOME cases of small antiquities from Bambula, near Larnaca, in Cyprus, have been forwarded by the Foreign Office to the British Museum; among them are two slices of calcareous stone, with Phœnician inscriptions—apparently lists—written in black and red ink.

M. ARMAND BASCHET has discovered, and will shortly publish, a MS. of Richelieu, which is said to be of the greatest interest and to be the earliest of his writings known. It dates from 1609, and is entitled, "Maxims that I have adopted for my Conduct at Court."

THE well-known Icelandic politician and antiquary, Jon Sigurdsson, died at Copenhagen on the 6th December, in his sixty-ninth year. His labours for the Arne-Magnæan Commission are perhaps the most noteworthy of his many contributions to the study of Icelandic literature.

CLEMENTE LUPI has edited for Mariotti, of Pisa, the *Decreti della Colonia Pisana* of two very early years of the Christian era, which are preserved in two marble tablets in the cemetery at Pisa. He has added palæographical and historical illustrations and a lithographic *fac-simile*.

A FEW nights before Christmas Eve a fire broke out in the Sforza Cesarini Palace, at Rome; it did much damage, and destroyed some valuable works of art, including a "Judith," by G. Reni; a "Hunt," by Poussin; and a "Vandyke," for which Count B. Sforza had refused 60,000 francs.

MR. BOGUE will shortly publish fac-similes of the first edition of plays of Shakspeare, under the editorship of Mr. F. J. Furnivall; and also a fac-simile reprint of the editio-princeps of Walton and Cotton's "Angler." Both will be reproduced by photography, under the supervision of Mr. W. Griggs.

THE *Lincoln Gazette* has just commenced a series of local "Notes and Queries." The former will be

on such subjects as history, antiquities, folk-lore, biographies of Lincolnshire worthies, &c. This feature of the *Gazette* will be under the care of Mr. Trowsdale, the author of "Gleanings of Lincolnshire Lore."

THE Harleian Society appears to be doing excellent work in publishing several new "Visitations," and also in issuing a further instalment of Registers of the City Churches. The publications of the Society are supplied to subscribers only; a full list of them can be obtained from the Secretary, at 8, Dane's Inn, Strand.

AMONG the papers of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State to Charles I. and II., have been found six documents relating to the Eikon Basilike, five of which seem to be hitherto unknown, and may throw some light on the vexed question of the authorship of that book. These documents are now appearing in the *Athenæum*.

THE ancient parish church of St. Michael's, Child's Ercall, near Market Drayton, Shropshire, was lately reopened by the Bishop of Lichfield, after restoration. The south aisle of the church is believed to have been built by the Benedictine Order, to whom the church was given by Roger de Montgomery early in the eleventh century.

THE Clock-makers' Company have repaired and restored the tomb erected in Hampstead Churchyard to the memory of Mr. John Harrison, of Red Lion Square, Holborn, the discoverer of the method of determining longitude at sea, and the inventor of most of the improvements in clocks and watches in his time, who died in 1776.

ON New Year's day a house in Belper, supposed to be five centuries old, fell to the ground. Four hundred years ago, under the sign of the Peacock, it was the only inn at Belper, and at that time travellers obtained access to their bedrooms by a stone staircase outside the house. It was a long one-storied building, with a thatched roof.

AN interesting work on the "Ancient Wood and Iron Work in Cambridge," by W. B. Redfern, is announced for publication by subscription; it will contain a series of elevations and sections drawn from examples of carved wood and wrought-iron work dating from the fourteenth century. Subscriptions are received by Mr. Spalding, of Cambridge.

A PAINTING by the distinguished French artist, M. Feytaud, has recently been bought by the French Government, and is to be placed in one of the *salles* of the École de Médecine in Paris. It deals with the same subject as Rembrandt's celebrated "Anatomy Lesson"—that is to say, it represents the well-known surgeon Velpeau dissecting a corpse before his pupils.

THE École National des Chartes in Paris is about to bring out a series of fac-similes, which will comprise documents of all sorts, of all countries, and of all periods, taken from the various archives, libraries, and private collections in France. The first fasciculus contains documents in Latin, French, German, and Provençal, of the tenth to the sixteenth centuries.

WHILE digging the foundations for a gasometer at Monaco, nine bracelets, a gold medallion and gold

bust of Gallienus, the latter 2 in. in height, and eight gold medals have been discovered. Some of the bracelets are believed to be decorations belonging to a Roman General under Probus. Gallienus was Roman Emperor between 260 and 268 A.D. Probus was Emperor from 276 to 282.

A NEW painted glass window has been placed in St. Mary's Church, Devizes, at the western end. The cost (nearly 350*l.*) has been defrayed by subscription. It is a beautiful piece of work, by Hardman, and represents in nicely-blended colours a number of incidents from the New Testament, including the birth of our Saviour, the Annunciation, the Raising of Lazarus, the Resurrection, &c.

IN addition to some remarkable remains recently received at the Berlin Museum, a further large consignment of ancient sculptures found at Pergamon has been shipped from Smyrna for the same destination. The new consignment fills 260 chests or cases, and weighs upwards of 100 tons. There still remain to be sent from Smyrna some further objects, likewise recovered from the ruins of Pergamon.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., of Paternoster Row, are publishing, by subscription, a "History of the Ancient Parish of Guisely," with introductory chapters on the antiquities of the district. The work, which appears from the specimen shown us to be well and thoroughly executed, was commenced by Mr. Philemon Slater, and completed and prefixed to it by Mr. W. J. Allen, who has also written a memoir of the original author.

THE British Museum has acquired about a thousand more tablets and fragments of inscribed terracotta documents from Babylon. Amongst them is a tablet of Samsu-Irba, a Babylonian monarch hitherto unknown, who probably lived about the time of Bardes, and was one of the intermediate rulers between Cambyes and Darius, B.C. 518. Another fragment has a representation of one of the gates of Babylon.

AN English gentleman, who was lately in Florence, writes: "They are scraping the whole surface of the Duomo in Florence, and washing it, bas-reliefs and all, with sulphuric acid, to make it look new; and I hear they are going to do the same with Giotto's Campanile. In the front of the Duomo they are tearing down the ornamentation round the doors, and replacing it with florid modern Renaissance scroll-work."

THE identical ring given to Martin Luther by Catherine von Bora, fourteen days before her marriage with him on the 2nd of June, 1525, has been lately given to the Lady Directress of the Kaiserwerth Deaconess House by a nobleman (who gave documents with the ring, certifying its identity), to be sold for the benefit of an Evangelical Institution in Spain. The ring, representing the Crucifixion, has a ruby setting, and is a work of art.

SIR EDWARD BECKETT, Chancellor of York, has applied for a faculty to carry on the restoration of St. Alban's Cathedral at his own expense, at a cost of 20,000*l.* A faculty for restoring the cathedral is held by a small committee, at present short of funds. Earl Cowper, the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, and many influential persons, have raised

opposition, objecting to private persons being allowed to alter the cathedral.

CANON GREENWELL, F.R.S., has presented to the British Museum the large collection of urns and other antiquities formed by him during his researches in no less than 234 English barrows. This gift is much enhanced in importance by Canon Greenwell's well-known care and experience in conducting such excavations. The discovery of a great part of the collection is recorded in his work, "British Barrows," published by the Clarendon Press in 1877.

M. P. DU CHÂTELLIER, while exploring a large tumulus, in the canton of Plougastel, St. Germain (Finistère), measuring no less than 5600 cubic metres, in contents, brought to light a splendid megalithic tomb containing six poniards, an axe, and two hatchets in bronze, thirty-three barbed flint arrow-heads and one of rock crystal, and, lastly, a commander's *bâton* in polished stone, a magnificent piece of work 53 centimetres in length.

ON the 27th of December, Mr. William Hepworth Dixon, the historian and critic, died suddenly. A native of Manchester, he was born in 1821, and was for many years editor of the *Athenæum*. He was one of the leaders of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and the author of several works of antiquarian interest, including "Her Majesty's Tower," "London Prisons," "Royal Windsor," "Two Queens," "A life of Lord Bacon," &c.

DURING the removal of an old building at Nantwich recently, the workmen found a cannon-ball embedded in the soil at a depth of six feet from the present surface of the ground. The site was formerly occupied by the Old Blue Cap School. There can be no doubt, says the *Warrington Guardian*, that the cannon-ball, which weighs between five and six pounds, is a relic of the siege of Nantwich in 1643, although the foundation of the school dates nearly 100 years afterwards.

THE workmen employed in digging the foundations of the New Public Hall, at Perth, have revealed to light portions of a strong wall of masonry, which, owing to its position, is in all probability the wall that at one time enclosed the ancient city. At one point the wall is perfectly intact, and its course can be traced for a considerable distance. Surrounding this ancient wall was the canal or fosse, which some old documents affirm was in existence before the time of Malcolm Canmore.

AN edition of the "Captivi" of Plautus, by Mr. E. A. Sonnenschein, M.A., Assistant Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow, has just been published by Messrs. W. Swan Sonnenschein and Allen. It contains a revised text and complete collation of the Vatican and British Museum MSS., a *fac-simile* specimen of the "Codex Britannicus," and an Appendix containing a large number of emendations of Bentley upon the whole of Plautus existing in MS. in the British Museum.

It is stated that, during the progress of restoration of St. Botolph's Church, Boston, Lincolnshire, an American visitor requested permission to possess himself of a portion of the tracery from one of the disused windows. The permission was granted, and the fragments were removed. We understand

they have recently been incorporated in a conspicuous part of the window of Trinity Church, in Boston, America, and that a brass plate commemorating the circumstances has been let into the work.

THE sixth volume of the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, has just been brought out under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls, and under the editorship of Mr. Everett Green. It embraces a period of only eight months, from July, 1653, to February, 1654, but of great importance, including almost the whole period of the Convention Parliament (commonly known as the "Praise-God Barebones Parliament"), its resignation, and the assumption of power by Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector.

At a late meeting of the Library Association, Mr. Cornelius Walford gave an account of his intercourse with librarians in the United States during his recent visit to America, and expressed his belief that the library of the Supreme Court in Washington is the most complete law library in the world. He was surprised to find in the Albany States Library many important documents regarding London. The great library to Philadelphia, he said, was being transferred from an old to a new building.

A LARGE window in the south aisle of St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, has just been filled with stained glass to the memory of the late Mr. James Webster. Following the plan prepared by the committee of devoting the windows of the choir to the illustration of the Life of Christ and His parables, the subjects allotted to this window are—"The Prodigal Son," "The Good Samaritan," and "The Good Shepherd." The window is by Messrs. James Ballantine & Son, under the direction of Mr. Robert Herdman, R.S.A.

At a recent sale in Manchester, a copy of the first edition of the Rev. John Watson's "History of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey," of which only one other copy is known, sold for *5*l.** A bundle of letters addressed to Watson by Mr. J. C. Brooke, Somerset Herald, the Rev. S. Pegge, and other antiquaries, relative to the above work, fetched *1*1*l.***, but unfortunately the two lots were acquired by different purchasers. A few volumes of Watson's MS. collections, chiefly of local interest, realised good prices.

A CAST of the Venus of Milo, from the original in the Museum of the Louvre, has recently been placed among the art treasures in the British Museum. The Directors of the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition propose to publish by subscription a series of permanent autotype reproductions from drawings, forty-eight in number, by old masters in the Guise collection, Christ Church College, Oxford. The works are by Da Vinci, Raphael, Mantegna and his school, Verrocchio, Perugino, M. Angelo, Giorgione, Correggio, and the early Florentine school, and will shortly be ready for issue.

MR. W. M. RAMSAY, of St. John's College, Oxford, will be nominated to the Travelling Studentship in Archaeology, for which a Fellow of All Souls has offered 300*l.* for three years. The student elected will be required to reside during not less than nine months of each year at Athens, or at some other place in Greece, Italy, or the Levant (as the Hebdomadal Board shall determine), and to occupy himself in study and research under their direction. He will be expected to make

periodical reports of his work in such manner as the Board shall prescribe.

LEO. XIII. contemplates publishing the various catalogues of the Vatican Library, and has named a commission composed of the librarian, Cardinal Pitra, the under-librarian, the two first custodians, and the eminent archæologist, the Commendatore Giovanni Battista de Rossi, to consider the best means for carrying his intention into effect. The Pope has also given orders that one of the rooms of the Vatican archives shall be set apart for the convenience of those who, provided with the requisite commission, desire to consult the documents it contains.

THE old church bells of St. Peter's in Zürich are to be melted down, and the metal used in the casting of a new set. The Antiquarian Society of the canton has interfered to save one of them, the so-called "Schlaglocke," which was cast by "Johannes der Glockengiesser" in 1294. The bell is fifty-seven years older than Zürich's adhesion to the Swiss Federation, which took place in 1351. The mere metallic value of the bell is estimated at 1840 frs., and the Antiquarian Society has put forth an appeal for about half this sum, the remainder having already been subscribed.

It gives us pleasure to record the discovery of the foundations of the long-lost bell-tower of Lichfield Cathedral. The ancient records report that this stood in the Close, and that it was burnt in 1315, since which time its site has been unknown. It has been found on the north side of the cathedral, near the chapter-house, in excavating for a new stable in the Bishop's grounds. A mass of calcined flooring tiles was first met with, covered with a coating of melted bell metal, and afterwards the foundations of the massive walls.

IN the November number of the "Propugnatore," Signor A. Neri publishes an "Epistola di Fra Leonardo da Fivizzano, dell' Ordine di Sancto Augustino, a tutti i veri amici di Jesu Christo Crocifixo." It is directed against Savonarola, and was written May 12, 1487, after Savonarola's protest against the decree prohibiting all friars from preaching in consequence of the disturbances in Santa Reparata. Fra Leonardo's letter, says the *Academy*, is reproduced from a contemporary printed copy, which the editor believes to be unique, and which is unknown to the collectors of Savonaroliana.

AN interesting discovery has recently been made at Chatham, in the shape of an old Dutch war vessel, one of the fleet which, under De Ruyter, raised such a commotion in London in the reign of Charles II., by ascending the River Thames, and for a time almost threatening the Metropolis itself. This vessel, now discovered in the operations for the enlargement of Chatham Dockyard, sank on her return voyage. Part of the guns taken from her have been sent to the Gun Factory at Woolwich; the others will probably be handed over to the Dutch Government as interesting souvenirs.

SOME peasants of Gaza, while recently rummaging in a sandhill at Tell-el-Ajoull, discovered, lying on its back, a splendid marble statue of Jupiter. It was sold to a merchant for a small sum, but the Turkish governor repaid him the purchase money, took

possession of the hill, and is trying to sell the statue. It is said the Prussian Consul has made an offer for it. It is not yet wholly unearthed, but M. de Reinach pronounces it to be of the best Alexandrian age, the face and hair being admirably chiselled; it has been suggested that it may be a copy of the Jupiter Olympius of Phidias.

SOME foreign carvings of great value (16th century) by Andre, were recently despatched from Exeter, by the Great Western Railway. They arrived at the goods station at Highbridge, when a passing train knocked from the edge of the platform one of the cases incautiously placed there, and smashed the contents into numberless small pieces. Fortunately it was found to be a case containing one of the carved pedestals only of the four Evangelists, or otherwise it would have been a national as well as an irreparable loss. These carvings are intended for the church at Mark, near Bridgewater.

THE Rev. H. E. Reynolds, the librarian of Exeter Cathedral, is engaged in editing the interesting compilations of Bishop Grandison (A.D. 1337), the "Ordinale" and "Legenda." The latter is a valuable MS. containing in two volumes, about 550 folios, executed in a high style of calligraphy, and bearing on each title-page the autograph of the Bishop. The first number of the Lctionary will comprise the Month of January, with a *fac-simile* of the first page and a page of illuminated alphabet. The "Ordinale" is a work of interest, as determining the ritual and rubrics of the Pre-Reformation Liturgies.

THE parish church of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, the oldest portion of which dates back to the fourteenth century, has lately been reopened, after undergoing considerable alterations and repairs, from the designs of Mr. T. G. Jackson, of Devereux Chambers, London. The old pulpit, though considered rather incongruous to the taste of the present day, remains, but the stone pedestal upon which it rested has been substituted by an oak stand. The old oak doors, which bear the bullet marks traditionally ascribed to the Civil Wars, are preserved. The nave has been re-roofed with oak. The old lead was taken off, re-run, and placed upon the roof again.

In the churchyard of Bushey, in Hertfordshire, where the remains of John Arthur Roebuck were recently laid to their rest, are also buried the artists Henry Edridge and Thomas Hearne. In the same churchyard repose the remains of the excellent scholar John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan, who was the first Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, and those of William Jerdan, the veteran *littérateur*. Colonel Sylvius Titus is also buried there, to whom the remarkable book "Killing no Murder" is attributed, published in 1657, which the unfortunate Sir John Fenwick is said to have perused prior to his engaging in his treasonable attempts on the life of William III.

THE ceremony of laying the top stone on the steeple of St. Mary Abbot's, the mother church of Kensington parish, took place recently. Designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, the edifice has been built in place of the old parish church, the one which the Queen attended when a child, and in which the Duchess of

Kent returned thanks after the birth of Queen Victoria. The present church was commenced in 1869, and the total cost of the building has been nearly 50,000*l.*, towards which the Queen gave 200*l.*; 6000*l.* is still needed to complete the fabric. The church is in the Decorated style of architecture, and the height of the steeple is 278 feet, or 76 taller than the Monument of London.

ST. HELEN'S CHURCH, Worcester, has been reopened after restoration, which includes a new south wall, and a new roof to nave and aisles—there being no exterior distinction between the chancel and nave. The old high pews have been removed, and other extensive alterations have been made. During the work the two eastern windows of the north and south aisles, which were encased in a flat wall, have been discovered; the mouldings show them to be of fourteenth century work; and the discovery shows that the eastern part could not have extended further into the High Street than it does at present, being now in a line with the shop fronts, and proving that the present is the original line of the High Street.

PRINTERS' NATIONAL ART UNION.—This Art Union, which has now been in existence for eight years, was founded, and is still carried on, by working printers. The next annual drawing will be held on Saturday, the 27th of March, at the Cannon Street Hotel, where the prizes, 554 in number, and of the aggregate value of upwards of 1500*l.*, will be on view on the day of the drawing. The prizes, of which the first three are valued at 60 guineas each, will consist of oil paintings, water-colour drawings, engravings, Florentine mosaics, statuettes, and illustrated books. Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, at the office of the Printers' National Art Union, 151, Fleet Street.

THE "History of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, B.C. 681-668," is the title of a new volume in preparation for Trübner's Oriental Series, by Mr. Ernest A. Budge, M.R.A.S., Christ's College, Cambridge. It is to contain the Assyrian text copied from the original cylinders and tablets in the British Museum collection. Each word will be fully analysed, and, where possible, compared with the cognate roots in the other Semitic languages; and the ideographs will be explained by extracts from the bilingual syllabaries. This is said to be the first attempt to explain and analyse a whole Assyrian text yet made in England. Mr. Budge is also engaged on the preparation of an Assyrian Reading-book.

THE Rev. T. E. Gibson has been making researches among the papers of the Blundells of Crosby, an old Roman Catholic family of Lancashire, who endured much persecution and many losses in consequence of their adherence to the "old faith." One result of these inquiries will be the publication by Messrs. Longmans and Co. of a selection from the commonplace book of William Blundell, a cavalier, and one of the refugees who returned from Breda with Charles II. Blundell appears to have been a man of an inquiring turn, fond of examining anything new and strange, and taking pleasure in exactness and measurement, and in consequence many of the entries in his commonplace book have a special value.

MEMORIAL WINDOW IN TEWKESBURY ABBEY.—A stained glass memorial window to the memory of the late Canon Davies, for 31 years vicar of Tewkesbury, has lately been placed in the east wall of the chapel of St. Edmund the Martyr, in Tewkesbury Abbey. The subject portrayed in the lower lights is "Christ blessing little children," and "Christ the Good Shepherd" is the subject of the centre light in the tracery. The canopies in each pane accord with the style of work in the adjacent chapels. The window has been executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler and Bayne. The inscription is as follows:—"In piam memoriam Caroli Greenhall Davies hujus Ecclesiae xxxi. Anno Vicarii qui obiit Die Aprilis xliiii. Salutis Anno 1877, ætatis 73."

THE consent of the Mayor and Corporation of Ipswich has been obtained by a committee of gentlemen for the printing, *verbatim et literatim*, of the "Annals of Ipswich: the laws, customs, and government of the same: collected out of the records, books, and writings of that towne by Nathaniel Bacon, serving as Recorder and Towne Clerke in that towne, Ann. Dom. 1654." The above unique and valuable manuscript record has been for more than two centuries locked up with the archives of Ipswich, seldom seeing the light except upon rare and important occasions, or for appeal in court on legal questions. The work was compiled and is all in the handwriting of Nathaniel Bacon (nephew of the great Lord Bacon), who, besides holding the offices of Recorder and Town Clerk of Ipswich, was its representative in three Parliaments under Oliver Cromwell.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald* suggests that either a Welsh patriot or many patriots combined, or, that failing, the town of Carnarvon, should make a small grant towards purchasing a stone tablet, upon which should be engraved in large and characteristic letters the names of all the seventeen Princes of Wales in succession, with the years in which they assumed the title, and that in which they ceased to make use of it, allowing plenty of space on the stone for the names of others to follow. He further suggests that the tablet should not be ornamented, but simply embedded deeply into the walls of Carnarvon Castle as a memento of the compact which was entered into on behalf of the Welsh nation, when they accepted the first Prince of Wales, and a proof of the loyal manner in which it has ever since been kept.

THE *Academy* says that Professor Francis J. Child, of Harvard, has printed a specimen of his proposed new comparative-text edition, in quarto, of his well-known collection of English and Scotch ballads. "Gil Brenton" is the ballad chosen; seven versions of it are printed from Jamieson's MS., Scott's "Minstrelsy," Cromek's "Nithsdale and Galloway Song," Buchan's "Ancient Ballads," Elizabeth Cochrane's "Song-Book," Motherwell's MS. and "Minstrelsy," and Herd's "Scots Song." An exhaustive Introduction sums up the differences of the seven versions, and gives an account of all the like Swedish and Danish ballads, and the Billie Blin, or Burlow Beanie, of ballad-lore—a demon sometimes serviceable, sometimes malignant. No such thorough work has been

done elsewhere in English on this ballad as Prof. Child's Introduction and texts.

IN excavating for a new sewer at Sherford, near Taunton, recently, the workmen came upon a hoard of bronzes, consisting of six axes and a spear-head. They were found about eighteen inches below the surface, not in any kind of cist, and not quite close together, but within a few inches of each other. The celts are of the usual palstave type, and vary a little in size and pattern, the largest being six inches in length, and the smallest five inches. One is without any loop, and the remainder have one loop at the side. The spear-head, which is broken in two, is about a foot long, and 1½ inches wide. Some portions of the thin edges are broken away, but sufficient remains to show its beautiful shape. The whole are in a good state of preservation, and covered with the usual green patina, resulting from the decomposition of the copper. These relics have been secured for the Taunton Museum.

AN ANCIENT CHURCH SAVED.—The parish church of Ratby, Leicestershire, being pronounced unsafe, was closed in January, 1879, and plans prepared, not for its restoration, but for an entirely new church on the same site. Towards the cost of the new church, the patron, Lord Stamford, offered 1000*l.*, and, acting on the report of the architect, intimated at the same time that he would give nothing towards an attempt at the restoration of the old edifice. A meeting of the parishioners was quickly held and a strong protest entered against the destruction of their old church; but the parish being poor, it was at the same time acknowledged that nothing could be done without his lordship's aid. It is satisfactory to record that since that time the wishes of the parishioners have received Lord Stamford's consideration, and the ancient church, in which are many interesting architectural features, will be preserved.

M. QUANTIN announces for early publication a magnificent edition of the "Complete Work of Rembrandt," reproduced under the direction of M. Firmin Delange. The preparation for this undertaking has already been carried on for four years; nor is this very long, considering that it is a question of reproducing in perfect *fac-simile* by the most approved new processes the whole of the engraved work of the great Dutch master, consisting altogether of 356 plates. Three hundred of these are now ready, but, as they still need a certain amount of supervision before they are issued, the work will not be published before March. M. Charles Blanc writes a description of and commentary on each plate. A *catalogue raisonné* is also provided, as well as a chronological table arranged by M. Charles Blanc. This edition will contain the twenty-two unique plates of the Amsterdam Museum, as well as those of the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris.

ROMAN CAMP AT BECKFOOT, DUMFRIESSHIRE.—During the excavations recently carried on here, a rudely sculptured stone, about seven inches high by five broad, representing the bust of a man in armour, was dug up; and an outer line of wall which apparently runs round the camp was also discovered. The *Mayport Advertiser* says that the figure in question, which appears to be that of a Roman warrior, may possibly have been

one of the *penates*, or household gods. Various other relics have been discovered, including a stone containing a portion of the figure of a draped female in *alto rilievo*. The camp stands almost due north and south, the *via principis* twelve feet wide, running through it in these directions. The foundations of the south gateway have been uncovered, and consist of massive granite and other stones; all freestone having been removed, the whole of the foundations are found to be of cobble stones resting on sand and set in clay, the walls being six feet wide.

At a meeting of the Court of the Common Council of London, held recently under the Lord Mayor's presidency, a Report was brought up on the subject of Temple Bar, by the City Lands Committee. They submitted, for the approval of the Court, a model of a structure which would not only indicate the site which Temple Bar stood, and thus mark the boundary of the City's jurisdiction at that spot, but would also provide a rest for foot passengers crossing the street from the Temple to the New Law Courts. Should that model (designed by Mr. Horace Jones, the City architect) meet with the Court's approval, they recommend that they should be authorised to erect the proposed structure without delay. The Report was carried unanimously. It may be added that the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is about to move in the matter of the rebuilding of Temple Bar, as it promised to do when that structure was pulled down and the stones severally marked and numbered, in order to the reconstruction of this relic of Wren's work.

THE tomb of Benjamin Disraeli, the grandfather of the present Prime Minister, in the Spanish and Portuguese Cemetery in the Mile End Road has recently been repaired, and the inscription recut and repainted. He was the founder of the family in England, and having realized a fortune in business, retired to a life of luxurious and elegant ease at Bradenham House, Bucks. It has not transpired, observes the *Jewish World*, at whose orders the tomb has been repaired, the instructions coming through an influential member of the Sephardic congregation worshipping in Bevis Marks, but there can be little doubt that they have originated with Lord Beaconsfield. Curiously enough, however, the tombstone of the Prime Minister's grandmother, in the same cemetery has not been touched, although it is in a very dilapidated state. The inscription on Benjamin Disraeli's tomb is as follows:—"Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Disraeli, Born 22nd September, 1750; died 28th November, 1816. He was an affectionate husband, father, and friend."

It is finally decided that there is to be no new National Gallery. We have spent too much money lately in gunpowder to spare any for art and science. There is little need to recall to mind the vexation and disappointment to which the profession has been subjected in connection with this matter. It will be remembered that after a competition and much discussion, Mr. E. M. Barry's designs were accepted, and both Parliament and the public were assured that the work was to begin at once. The removal of the Royal Academy to Burlington House gave the trustees of the National Gallery abundant space, and

everything seemed in a fair way. It was then asserted that the internal improvements could be best effected before the outside was touched, and for a year or more considerable sums were spent in enlarging the galleries, but on each occasion that a vote was taken there were plenty of assurances that the façade and exterior would be taken in hand forthwith. From an estimate, presented to Parliament last year, we learn that 5000*l.* is given to Mr. Barry for not adopting his design, and that all idea of rebuilding the exterior is abandoned.

In the person of the Ven. Henry Cotton, D.C.L., formerly Archdeacon of Cashel, who died on the 3rd instant, the antiquarian world has lost one of its brightest ornaments. Born in 1790, he was educated at Westminster School, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he became Greek Reader. In 1814, he was appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian, which post he vacated in 1822, on his nomination to the Archdeaconry of Cashel. He was afterwards elected Dean of Lismore. His first contribution to the science of bibliography was published in 1821, during his residence at Oxford. It described the "Editions of the Bible and parts thereof, from 1505 to 1820; a second edition, carrying down the narrative of the editions to 1850, appeared in 1852. His *Typographical Gaudium* appeared in 1815, other editions, much enlarged and corrected, have since appeared. In 1855, Dr. Cotton published, under the title of "Rheims and Douay," a treatise on the various editions of the Bible printed by Roman Catholics in England. One of his most important works is "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," in five volumes, which appeared between 1845 and 1860, and contains biographical sketches of the several Irish prelates and cathedral dignitaries. Dr. Cotton superintended the passing through the press of Archbishop Laurence's "Visitation of the Saxon Reformed Church in 1527 and 1528," and he also republished the privately printed poetical remains of Archbishop Laurence, and of his brother, Mr. French Laurence.



Correspondence.

EARLY HISTORY OF ROME.

SIR,—Is it not true that for the last half century our schoolmasters and college tutors have been under a delusion on this subject? They have been influenced by the great name of Dr. Arnold, the most successful schoolmaster and tutor of his time, and have blindly followed him in adopting the German theory, that the old family legends of Rome are not genuine traditions coming down from the time of the kings, but "inventions of a much later period, showing Greek influence." They overlook the fact that since the time that Dr. Arnold was in Rome the enormous excavations that have been made have thrown an entirely new light upon this subject; this does not depend on the opinion of one person or another, but it is the evidence of the walls themselves, now brought to light for the first time, after having been buried for more than 2000 years. The walls of Roma Quadrata had been used as foundations for the houses of the time of

the Republic, and for the palaces of the Cæsars; no one had ever thought of examining these foundations until I set the example myself in 1868, by excavating the remains of the Porta Capena, which were very distinctly found with the pavement of the Via Appia passing through the gate, and the western tower of the gate is still standing, and used as the foundations for a modern brick tower; the eastern wall of the early tower is pierced for the *specus*, or conduit, of the earliest aqueduct, the Aqua Appia, with a bed under it of *opus signinum*, the peculiar cement used only for the aqueducts. This gate was close under the cliff of the Cælian Hill, and I had seven pits dug in a line across the valley to the cliff of the Aventine on the opposite side of it; in each of these pits the *agger* or banks of earth of Servius Tullius faced by his wall, was distinctly visible. This was disputed by the Roman antiquaries; but the Pope, Pius IX., was induced to go and look at it, and said, "There was no denying that it was a wall of Servius Tullius." The cliff of the Cælian is concealed by the earth thrown up against it, because it faces the west, and has the afternoon sun upon it; the wall of the Kings against the cliff of the Aventine remains distinctly visible, and is used as a foundation for the church and the monastery of St. Balbina. As this faces the east there would have been no use in covering it with earth, and at the foot of it are the remains of the great Piscina Publica, the enormous swimming-bath of the Romans in the time of the Republic. The Porta Capena is in the inner wall, or the wall of THE CITY on the seven hills; each of those hills has been separately fortified, and there are remains of the old fortifications upon each of them; but to connect these seven hills into one city the short *aggeres* across the valleys were necessary, and each of these had a gate in it, the roads naturally running along the valleys. From the Porta Capena in the inner wall to the Porta Appia in the outer wall is just a mile, and from the great *agger* of Servius Tullius on the eastern side of Rome and the Porta Viminalis in that *agger*, which is the eastern boundary of THE CITY, to the Porta Prænestina and the Porta Tibertina in the outer wall, is also about a mile; the aqueducts of the time of Augustus and of Claudius are carried over this gate, and on the banks of the outer wall from one to the other, because the gate and the bank stood there ready for the engineers of the aqueduct to use for that purpose. Yet modern scholars, taught to believe the Niebuhrian theory, deny that there was any outer wall to Rome. Besides the walls of Roma Quadrata on the Palatine, there are distinct remains also of the fortifications of the Capitoline Hill and of the wall that connected these two hills into one city, long the City of Rome *par eminence*, and the only one that could be made into a strong fortress. This fortress was isolated from the other hills by enormous fosse, called by Festus the *Fossa Quiritium*, which can be distinctly traced; for, though streets are now made in them, they are on such a gigantic scale that they have long been mistaken for natural valleys. They were at least as wide and as deep as the fosse of Servius Tullius, and that was one hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep. These dimensions are given by Dionysius, and were verified by Signor Fiorelli in 1877-78, by digging out a part of it, and finding the dimensions exactly agree, and a house of

the time of the Republic standing in it. I have been in this fosse, and have examined it, and can vouch for the accuracy of this statement; the great *agger* just within this fosse is a bank of earth fifty feet high, and faced by a wall of twelve feet thick, formed of large oblong blocks of tufa, each four feet long and two feet thick, and placed alternately lengthwise and crosswise like modern bricks, called "headers and stretchers;" if you take inches for feet a modern brick wall in London may be taken as a model of the wall of the Kings in Rome.

To call all these things *accidental coincidences* is absolute nonsense; and yet this is what all our boys and youths have been taught for the last half-century as if it was gospel truth. These walls could not have been explained without the help of the legends; nor were the legends intelligible without the walls; but the two put together make a perfectly natural, probable, and consistent history of the foundation and early progress of this wonderful city. This is also the history of the beginning of the civilisation of Western Europe. Are our young men, even first-class men, when they go to Rome, to be always considered as "ignorant, conceited puppies" because they wilfully shut their eyes to those plain facts which stare them in the face? Yet, in doing this, they only do what they have been studiously taught to do. Surely this *wilful ignorance* is a disgrace to English schools and colleges; if our schoolmasters doubt these facts, let three of them be appointed by the rest to go and spend the winter vacation in Rome with their families; the quick eyes of their boys and girls will see things more quickly than their seniors, and will call the attention of their fathers to them; they will also be more free from prejudice, which sometimes seems to blind people completely.

The Christmas season, I should add, is the best time to go to Rome; far better than Easter, which has long been the fashionable season; so many thousand people rush to Rome at Easter that nothing can be properly and calmly seen; the journey is now a very easy one, even in the winter. By the new arrangements of the railways the Alps are entirely avoided, passengers can travel from London to Marseilles in twenty-four hours, and from Marseilles to Rome in thirty-six hours more; so that they arrive in Rome on the third day from London; sleeping cars are also provided and comfortably warmed, so that all the old difficulties of the journey are removed.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, C.B.

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

SWINBURNE, &c.

SIR,—The introduction to a little ballad enclosed* may serve to bring into relief the use of the word "Swinburne well," which we have in our immediate neighbourhood. It was, as you will I think remark, the well to which in ancient forest days swine might be driven, in contradistinction to those which were open to all animals and droves, "*capris, anseribus et porcis duntaxat exceptis*."

In truth, as far as we locally are concerned, this is

* The ballad is too long for reproduction here.—
ED. A.

only one of the highly-descriptive appellations in which ancient Sherwood abounds, and which may so soon be clothed with ideas of the departed forest life. A good nag would take one on a summer day, starting from the point at which I write, through the scenery suggested by the following Arcadian names:—Ollerton, Maplebeck, Farnsfield, Elmsley, Thorney, Lindhurst, Woodborough, Oakham, Haywood Oaks, Hollingworth Hill, Eakring, Queen's Bower and Langton Arbour; while a following day might be devoted to places borrowing their distinctions from the animal world, such as Swinburne, Bulwell, Calverton, Oxtun (rectius, Hoggston, for hither were driven the swine for the autumn mast), Lambley, Ramsdale (rectius, Ravensdale) in one or two instances being where the Danish standard *raven* was erected. Cf. Vale of *White Horse*, (Saxon), Wolfley, Beesthorpe, Beaver-cotes, not to mention Python Hill, close on the old Roman "ramper," around which yet lingers tradition of a mighty snake.

I am sorry to seem to weary you, but perhaps it is good to point out the suggestiveness and significance of these ancient names.

Etymology will warn us against receiving the prefix "swine" as in *all* cases connected with the porcine race, for in present use it may not only be *swin* or *schwein*, in the sense proposed in *THE ANTIQUARY*, but also *swaina*, *swain*, i.e., *swain* from *win* al. *swin*, *hard work* (note the force of the synonym "winning coal" here). It thus appears most suggestively on page 5 of *THE ANTIQUARY*, and also in *Swain-son*, *Swinnote*, *Swanimote*, *Swaynmote*, *Swynmote*, &c., or meeting of the Forest Swains which, perforce of Forest Law, must be held thrice every year.

In this sense it is used distinctively like *ceorl* or *churl*. You will remember the old antithesis "corl and ceorl," exactly equal to our modern "gentle and simple." The old feudal lord took the best part of his fee into his own hands, his demesne, either *domus dominica* or *de manu domini*, while he relegated his dependents to a remote corner; hence in this county there are half a dozen Carltons. Similarly *swain*, in all its modifications, was used. The *swain* (and modern usage retains the idea) was the countryman on the pastoral and hard-working idea of his condition; *churl*, the countryman in the niggardliness and disappointment which such a condition would infallibly generate.

I must not write more to you, Sir, about "Swine-bourne," otherwise it will only be the old thing coming up again, *ὅς πρὸς Ἀθήνας*.

Truly yours,

R. H. WHITWORTH.

Blidworth Vicarage, Mansfield, Notts.



SIR,—Perhaps I may be permitted to complete your list of English parishes of "porcine derivation," by adding the following:—Swinden, in Yorkshire; Swinethorpe, in Lincolnshire; Swinfen and Packington (Porkington), in Staffordshire; Swinhoe, in Northumberland; Swinscoe, in Staffordshire. You mention only one *Swinton* in Yorkshire, but there

are three; their respective post-towns being Malton, Rotherham, and Bedale.

GEO. L. APPERSON.

"WRAS, WRA (Cornish)."

WHILE the Cornish language is on the *tapis* of *THE ANTIQUARY*, I would call attention to these hitherto unexplained words in the names of Cornish localities. There is a place called *Wras* in Porcrasa, one of the Scillies. *Wras* is one of seventeen names of places in those islands, of which the late Mr. Edwin Norris said he could make nothing (*Archæol.*: Camb.: 3rd S. No. xxxiii. p. 52). Again, on the road from Penzance to the Land's End, at the corner of the road to St. Burian, is an old cross, consisting of a slanting stone with a Maltese cross sunk on one side, and on the other two crosses, one within the other, the one elevated, the other depressed. This is called the *Crowzan-Wra*. Again, off the east coast of the Lizard district are two rocks called the *Great Wrea* and the *Little Wrea*. Lastly, on the coast below Morveh are some rocks called the *Wra*, or the *Threestone Oar*. Now *oar* in Cornish signifies *earth* (doar—the earth, *an oar*—on the ground). Perhaps *Threestone* is corrupted from *Thres-ton*, i.e., *barren hill*. The *Wra* in *Crowzan-Wra* may be *Wer*—sorrow; so that the name would mean the Cross of Sorrow, or of the Passion. I should like to see these names correctly translated or explained.

I note in conclusion that an elbow-shaped rock off Bognor and Selsea is called *The Oars*.

C. M. INGLEBY.

Athenæum Club.



THE "EARLY AND UNKNOWN MENTION OF HAMLET."

IN reply to Mr. J. P. Collier (see p. 46), I beg to say that the above will be found in the place where every one would naturally look for it—namely, the second edition of Dr. Ingleby's *Centurie of Shakespeare's Praise* (p. 453), presented by him to the members of the new Shakespeare Society, and issued to them early last October.

I may add that it is well known that there are two copies of the 1603 quarto of *Hamlet*: 1. The Duke of Devonshire's, which wants the first leaf; 2. The British Museum copy, which wants the title-leaf.

If any member of the Trevelyan family should come across the list of books dated 1595, and containing the entry of "Hamlet's Historie," will he be good enough to send it up to the MS. Department of the British Museum to be tested?

F. J. FURNIVALL.

3, St. George's Square, N. W.

CHAUCER'S ENVOY TO BUKTON (*THE ANTIQUARY* i. 47).

I AM sorry to find that I have falsely accused Singer and the Aldine Editor of 1845 of leaving this *Bukton* poem out of their editions. It is not in the table of

contents of either work, and has no separate heading in the body of either work; but it is nevertheless printed without a heading—as in the black-letter editions—at the end of the *Dathe of Blaunche, a Booke of the Duchesse*, a short "rule" only dividing the two poems. The *Bukton* will be found in Singer's edition of 1822, at vol. iv. p. 239, and in the Aldine of 1845, at vol. v., p. 299. Each has the name "Bukton" in the first line.

F. J. FURNIVALL.



DAVID MALLET AND THE BALLAD OF WILLIAM AND MARGARET (pp. 8-9).

MR. WILLIAM CHAPPELL, in his interesting article on this subject, has omitted the fact that in Mallet's own edition of his collected Poems he appended the following note to the Ballad: "In a comedy of Fletcher, called the 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle,' Old Merrythought enters repeating the following verses:—

When it was grown to dark midnight,
And all were fast asleep;
In came Marg'ret's grimly ghost
And stood at William's feet.

"This was, probably," continues Mallet, "the beginning of some ballad commonly known at the time when that author wrote, and is all of it, I believe, that is anywhere to be met with. These lines, naked of ornament, and simple as they are, struck my fancy, and bringing fresh into my mind an unhappy adventure, much talked of formerly, gave birth to the foregoing poem, which was written many years ago." Here two things are indisputable: (1) Mallet attributes the origin of the poem to the "Old Ballad" quoted by Fletcher, 1611; and (2) he unequivocally lays claim to the authorship of the poem, which Mr. Chappell proves to have been printed as a broadside in 1711, when Mallet was little, if any, older than the century. What was the "adventure" referred to?

S. R. TOWNSHEND MAYER.

Richmond, Surrey.

The Antiquary's Library.

(In this column we propose to insert the titles of all contributions of an antiquarian nature, which appear from time to time. We shall be glad if our subscribers and members of Archaeological Societies will aid us in making the list as complete as possible.)

- (1.) *Yalebury, a Sketch of the Parish of*, by the Rev. A. C. Smith. "Wiltshire Archaeologia." 1878.
- (2.) *Test and Penal Statutes, Proposed Repeal of*, by James II. in 1688, by Sir G. Duckett, Bart. Ib.
- (3.) *Avebury; the Beckhampton Avenue*. Ib., vol. xviii.
- (4.) *Westmoreland, its Tenures, General History, &c.*, as exemplified in Rawlinson MSS., by Sir G. Duckett. "Westmoreland Archaeologia." 1878.

Answers to Correspondents.

Q.—The fac-simile of the very scarce map of London, by Ralph Aggas, was edited and published in 1873, by Mr. W. H. Overall, Librarian of the Guildhall Library. Two copies of the original are known to exist; the one in the Guildhall, the other in Magdalene College Library, at Cambridge.

T. Squire.—The reprint (?) of Aggas' Map of London (1560), though published under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries in 1737, is of little value, being a very imperfect copy of the original. An exact fac-simile of the map of 1560, lately reproduced by Mr. Overall, of the Guildhall Library, is published by Messrs. Francis, of Took's Court, Chancery Lane.

E. C. R.—From the sketches of the coins which you forward, they would appear to be of early date, doubtless of Hispania, with Celtiberian inscriptions; but it is impossible to say more without seeing the coins themselves, as the drawings are indistinct, especially in the inscriptions.

Z.—THE ANTIQUARY will be carefully indexed.



Books Received.

- The Antiquities of Bromsgrove. By W. A. Cotton. Bromsgrove: C. Evans.
- Bibliographia Paracelsica: an Examination of Dr. Friedrich Mook's "Theophrastus Paracelsus. Eine Kritische Studie." (Privately printed.) By John Foynson. Glasgow: Robert Maclehose.
- Philosophy of Hand-writing. Chatto & Windus.
- The Prehistoric use of Iron and Steel. By St. John V. Day. Trübner.
- History of the Hon. Artillery Company. (Two vols.) By Captain Raikes, F.S.A. Bentley and Son.
- Elsbeth: a Drama. By J. Crawford Scott. Marsh & Co.
- The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage. By Joseph Foster. Nichols & Son.
- Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford. By Wm. H. Turner. James Parker & Co.
- The Book of the Axe. By G. P. R. Pulman. Longmans & Co.
- Oxford. By Andrew Lang. Seeley, Jackson & Co.
- Rowlandson, the Humourist. (Two vols.) By Joseph Grego. Chatto & Windus.
- Historic Notices of Rotherham. By John Guest, F.S.A. Worksop: Robert White.
- Bells and Bell-ringers. By Benjamin Lomax. London: H. J. Infield.
- Everybody's Year-book, 1880. Wyman & Sons.
- Half-hours with some English Antiquities. By Llewellyn Jewitt. (Second Edition.) David Bogue.
- Brief: a Weekly Epitome of the Press. Vol. III. Wyman & Sons.
- Æsop's Fables. (Fac-simile reprint.) London: Gray & Co.
- Irish Pedigrees. (Second Series.) By J. O'Hara. Dublin: Gill & Son.

The Antiquary Exchange.

In response to the wishes of many of our Subscribers, this department is opened for their use, in order that readers of THE ANTIQUARY may have a channel of communication with one another, for the exchange and purchase of examples of the different subjects in which they are interested.

DIRECTIONS.

1. Send the advertisement of the article for sale or exchange, addressed to THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, THE ANTIQUARY OFFICE, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, London, written on one side of the paper only, and each article distinct from the other.

2. Enclose 1d. stamp for each three words or part of three words.

3. The name and address of each advertiser must be sent for the Manager's use, but if not to be published, a number will be attached, and all replies to the same would be enclosed in a blank envelope, with number thus, []¹⁴¹ together with a loose 1d. postage stamp to defray postage to the advertiser.

4. The carriage of all goods by post to be prepaid by the sender; goods by rail or carrier by the purchaser.

5. NOTE.—All advertisements to reach the office by the 15th of the month, and to be addressed—The Manager, EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, THE ANTIQUARY OFFICE, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

First Vol. of "THE ANTIQUARY." E. W. Allen. 1871(6).

Robinson Crusoe. First Edition, 1719 (9).

Vicar of Wakefield. First Edition, 1766 (10).

Humboldt's Cosmos, Vol. iv. Part 2. Longman's Edition (11).

Rogers, History of Prices.—Le Duc, Military Architecture.—Rock, Church of our Fathers.—Timbs, Nooks and Corners.—Wills, Sir Roger de Coverley.—Northcote, Celebrated Sanctuaries.—Antiquarian Repertory (12).

Books on Weaving (17).

Print or engraving of William Perkins, the divine, of Cambridge, who wrote theological treatises, and died 1602 (18).

Old arms or armour, especially swords, rapiers, &c.—Wareing Faulder, Lane Villa, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

Old Welsh Books, and Welsh Manuscripts.—Mr. Goodwin, Buildwas, Ironbridge, Salop.

Atkyn's Gloucestershire, folio. First Edition preferred.—Bigland's Monumental History; or Second Volume only.—Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses (21).

Catalogues of Early Printed Books, Woodcuts, Emblems, Bibliographical Works of Reference, &c.—R. R., 1, Market Place, Louth, Lincolnshire.

FOR SALE.

The Gentleman's Magazine, 1801-2-3. Clean, half-bound, plates, &c., perfect. 6 vols. 4s. each (7).

Brandreth's Translation of the Iliad of Homer, 2

vols., Pickering, 1816. Perfect and clean, cloth bound. 4s. (8).

Young's Whitby; Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary; Hone's Year Book, Table Book, and Every Day Book, 1845; Symond's Rainfall, 6 vols.; Bloomfield's Greek Testament, 2 vols.; Burke's Landed Gentry, 1863; Peerage and Baronetage, 1870; Tiltotson's Works, 3 vols., folio, 1722; Locke's Works, 3 vols., folio, 1740; Ware's Complete Body of Architecture, 1756; Facey Romford's Hounds, original; Battle of Life, first edition; Cricket on the Hearth, seventh edition.—T. F. Ward, Park Road, Middlesbrough.

A manuscript volume, handsomely bound. "The Antiquities of Kent," comprising 420 closely-written Imperial quarto pages, illustrated with about one hundred drawings in sepia, two hundred pen-and-ink sketches, and nearly two hundred coats of arms in colours and gold.—W. Dampier, 47, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Old Claymore, with fine fluted blade, 35s.—Wareing Faulder, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

Contemporary Art—fine folio volume of etchings, 18s.; Knight's Pictorial Shakespere, published by Virtue, illustrations, 8 vols., uncut, 39s., cost 137s. 6d.; Mechanical Engineering (Fullarton's), massive folio volume, hundreds of drawings, cost 105s., price 38s.; Shaw's Gothic Architecture, folio, 10s. 6d., cost 45s. (13).

Spenser's Faery Queen, Tonson's 1758 edition, 2 vols., calf, 6s. 6d.; Beaumont on Witchcraft, 1705, calf, 10s. 6d.; History of Kirkstall Abbey, plates by Mulready, R.A., 7s. 6d.; Excursion to Highlands of Scotland, plates by Turner, R.A., 1805, 7s. 6d. (14).

British Archaeological Association's Journal, first six volumes, illustrations, 44s.; Ogilvy's Highland Minstrelsy, illustrations, small quarto, 8s. 6d., 1860; Biographia Dramatica, by Baker, Reed, and Jones, 4 vols., best edition, 12s. 6d., 1812 (15).

The Graphic, from 1871 to 1879 inclusive, 18 volumes, clean, perfect, consecutive, with all extra numbers, as published, cost over 13l., price 85s. (16).

Beautiful fac-simile copies of Ancient Painted Glass in the Life of Christ, also effigies of the Saints, and portraits of the Ancestors of the Great Families of England.—H. Warling, Stonham.

Autographs for sale, cheap. List sent post free.—R. H., 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush, London.

Five hundred and ninety Franks, in one lot; also forty-eight Autographs (twenty-three letters), of celebrities.—A. E. W., 7, Cavendish Place, Brighton.

Holman Hunt's Light of the World, engraved by W. H. Simmons, artist's proof, 8l. 8s. very early impression, framed, and in perfect condition (19).

Lester's Coronation of Her Majesty, engraved by T. Cousins, proof before letters, handsomely framed, perfect condition (20).

Johnson, &c., Works of the Poets, 8 vols., quarto, half calf, gilt backs, quite clean, 15s.; Macmillan's Magazine, first 10 vols., red cloth, perfect condition, 20s.; Pickwick Papers, 1837, half calf, good copy, 20s.; Rapin & Tindal's History of England, 5 vols., folio, old calf, gilt backs—Vols. 1 and 2 binding rubbed—portraits, medallist history, fine copy, 1732-47, 3l. 15s.—R. R., 1, Market Place, Louth, Lincolnshire.